

I

PUBLIC HEALTH

IN

1969



IN THE URBAN DISTRICTS OF

SHIPLEY

BINGLEY

BAILDON

DENHOLME

ANNUAL REPORT

FOR THE YEAR

1969

SHIPLEY URBAN DISTRICT

BINGLEY URBAN DISTRICT

BAILDON URBAN DISTRICT

DENHOLME URBAN DISTRICT

BY THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

AND

SENIOR PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTORS

I N T R O D U C T I O N

To the Chairmen and Members of the Health Committee of
the Urban Districts of Shipley, Bingley, Baildon and Denholme

Ladies and Gentlemen,

The Registrar General's mid year estimate of the population of the Division was 70,480 against 70,770 in the previous year, a decrease of 290 related to migration and the fall in the birth rate. Total births numbered 1,125 which includes 12 still births. 15 of the 21 deaths in the first year of life occurred during the first week and only 4 between 1 month and 1 year of age. Less than 10 per cent of births were delivered at home. Returns for perinatal mortality, neonatal death and the adjusted birth and death rates correspond closely with those occurring in the remainder of the County.

Housing

We have entered the last phase of slum clearance and there remain only scattered small groups and individual unfit houses to represent. New houses built during the year were predominantly in the private sector. The next few years will show an extension of improvement areas to overtake lack of amenity in older houses - a feature too prevalent in this part of the West Riding.

Health Centres

Progress was effected and preliminary arrangements made for the erection of major Health Centres which will provide accommodation for Local Health Authority and General Practitioner services in both Shipley and Bingley. Failure to include administrative accommodation in Shipley as part of the Health Centre must weaken future co-ordination in the projected service since at field level there exists no arbitrary distinction between clinical work and the administration of social medicine. Perpetuation of artificial barriers is undesirable and only day to day personal contact of Doctors, Public Health Inspectors, Social Workers, Midwives, Nurses and Clerical Officers will serve the public need and expectation. The inauguration of Health Centres presents a unique opportunity to unify administration and reduce expenditure of effort and money on scattered groups which previously worked in isolation. At the time of writing the future relations of medical, nursing staff, Social Workers and Public Health Officers is to say the least uncertain and the future control of the school and mental health services remains problematical. The removal of these latter from the tight-knit discipline of social and preventive medicine would

undoubtedly be retrograde. Is it too much to hope that the ultimate decision will take account of a community of interest and local opinion, considerations often overlooked when administrative change is implemented.

I am indebted to the staff of the Department for their work throughout the year. My thanks are due to the Chairmen and Members of the Health Committees for their continued interest and to our colleagues in local health authority departments and hospitals for their advice and co-operation.

Yours faithfully,

John Butterfield

PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEES

1969 - 1970

SHIPLEY	The Chairman of the Council:	Councillor T.M. Duggan
	Chairman:	Councillor N. Moxon
	Vice-Chairman:	Councillor S. Arthur
	Councillors:	E.A. Armitage, C.G. Eden, K.D. Hemingway, E.J. Holgate, F.C.F. Howson, Mrs. O. Messer, P.M. Phillips, P. Riley, F. Thornton, J.P.
BINGLEY	The Chairman of the Council:	Councillor Mrs. F.M. Davy
	Chairman:	Councillor K. Marshall
	Deputy Chairman:	Councillor K. Stretton
	Councillors:	J.A. Bamber, A.R. Bentley, J.P. P.R. Boothman, S.H. Cross, J.R. Escritt, Mrs. E. Hall, A.E. Morris, T.F. Shaw
BAILDON	The Chairman of the Council:	Councillor L. Robinson, J.P.
	Chairman:	Councillor G. Mountain
	Deputy Chairman:	Councillor B.L. Wilkinson
	Councillors:	F. Atkinson, F. Clough, A. Lightowler, J. Mahoney, C. Pilkington, R. Townson
DENHOLME	The Chairman of the Council:	Councillor D. Sharp
	Chairman:	Councillor Mrs. D. Slater
	Vice-Chairman:	Councillor E. Nicholson
	Councillors:	F.J. Fielding, N. Shackleton, A. Spencer, G.A. Stubbs, J. Whitaker

OFFICERS

Medical Officer of Health:	J. Battersby, M.D., Ch.B., D.P.H.								
Deputy Medical Officer of Health:	J.P. Stuart, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H. (Resigned 30th June, 1969)								
Senior Public Health Inspectors:	<table> <tr> <td><u>Shipley</u></td><td>R. Walker, D.M.A., * X #</td></tr> <tr> <td><u>Bingley</u></td><td>J. Aveyard, * O X Deputy, W. Horne, * X #</td></tr> <tr> <td><u>Baildon</u></td><td>R. Clark, * X</td></tr> <tr> <td><u>Denholme</u></td><td>W.H. Blackburn, * X</td></tr> </table>	<u>Shipley</u>	R. Walker, D.M.A., * X #	<u>Bingley</u>	J. Aveyard, * O X Deputy, W. Horne, * X #	<u>Baildon</u>	R. Clark, * X	<u>Denholme</u>	W.H. Blackburn, * X
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Additional Public Health Inspectors	<table> <tr> <td><u>Shipley</u></td><td>F. Bilney, * X O # M.C.D. Pedley * X C.R. Witham †</td></tr> <tr> <td><u>Bingley</u></td><td>K. Heworth, † S. Rhodes, †</td></tr> <tr> <td><u>Baildon</u></td><td>H.N. Whiteley, † #</td></tr> <tr> <td><u>Denholme</u></td><td>K. Cee, * X</td></tr> </table>	<u>Shipley</u>	F. Bilney, * X O # M.C.D. Pedley * X C.R. Witham †	<u>Bingley</u>	K. Heworth, † S. Rhodes, †	<u>Baildon</u>	H.N. Whiteley, † #	<u>Denholme</u>	K. Cee, * X
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<u>Baildon</u>	H.N. Whiteley, † #								
<u>Denholme</u>	K. Cee, * X								
Smoke Control Inspector (Bingley)	A. Robertshaw (died 15th June, 1969)								
Technical Assistant (Shipley)	F. Jones								
Divisional Administrative Officer	F.G. Falkingham, D.F.A.								

- X Heat and Food Inspectors Certificate of the Royal Society of Health
- # Smoke Inspectors Certificate of the Royal Society of Health
- O Testamur of the Institute of Public Cleansing
- * Certificate of Public Health Inspectors Joint Board
- † Diploma of Public Health Inspectors Education Board

PRINCIPAL STATISTICS, 1969

	Shipley	Bingley	Baildon	Denholme	Division
Population Estimated Mid 1969	29,010	25,090	13,720	2,660	70,480
<u>Live Births</u>					
Legitimate	425	379	195	36	1,035
Illegitimate	37	16	22	3	78
Total	462	395	217	39	1,113
<u>Stillbirths</u>					
Legitimate	7	4	-	1	12
Illegitimate	-	-	-	-	-
Total	7	4	-	1	12
Total Live and Stillbirths	469	399	217	40	1,125
<u>Deaths under 1 year</u>					
Legitimate	10	4	6	-	20
Illegitimate	-	1	-	-	1
Total	10	5	6	-	21
<u>Deaths under 4 weeks</u>					
Legitimate	7	4	5	-	16
Illegitimate	-	1	-	-	1
Total	7	5	5	-	17
<u>Deaths under 1 week</u>					
Legitimate	6	4	5	-	15
Illegitimate	-	-	-	-	-
Total	6	4	5	-	15
<u>Deaths All Causes</u>	375	312	182	29	898
Percentage of Total Births occurring in hospitals, nursing homes, etc.	88.3	94.0	90.4	90.9	90.8
Percentage of Deaths occurring in hospitals, nursing homes, etc.	65.3	63.7	53.9	64.3	62.4
Estimated number of dwellings	10,285	11,786	5,315	1,105	28,491
Rateable Value of District (1st April)	£983,499	£836,425	£475,081	£72,301	-
Product of Penny Rate (1969/70)	£3,850	£3,359	£1,881	£287	-

CRUDE RATES

	<u>Shipley</u>	<u>Bingley</u>	<u>Baildon</u>	<u>Denholme</u>	<u>Division</u>
Live Births	15.9	15.7	15.8	14.7	15.8
Deaths - All causes	12.9	12.4	13.3	10.9	12.7
Tuberculosis - Respiratory	-	-	-	-	-
- Other	-	-	-	-	-
- All forms	-	-	-	-	-
Cancer	2.24	2.59	2.99	2.26	2.51
Cerebro-vascular disease	2.03	1.83	2.33	1.88	2.01
Circulatory disease excl. Cerebro-vascular disease	5.03	4.90	4.52	3.76	4.84
Respiratory Diseases	1.90	1.36	1.31	1.50	1.57
Maternal Mortality	-	-	-	-	-
Infant Mortality - Total	22	13	28	-	19
- Legitimate	24	11	31	-	19
- Illegitimate	-	63	-	-	13
Neo-natal mortality	15	13	23	-	15
Early Neo-natal mortality	13	10	23	-	13
Still Births	15	10	-	25	11
Perinatal Mortality	28	20	23	25	24
Percentage of Live Births which were illegitimate	8	4	10	8	7

COMPARABILITY FACTORS

Births	1.07	1.03	1.03	1.20	-
Deaths	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.99	-

ADJUSTED RATES (Crude Rate multiplied by Comparability Factor)

Births	17.0	16.2	16.3	17.6	-
Deaths	12.9	12.4	13.3	10.8	-

<u>Comparison with:</u>	<u>Births</u> (adjusted rates)	<u>Deaths</u> (adjusted rates)	<u>Neo-natal Deaths</u> (Crude Rates)	<u>Perinatal Deaths</u> (Crude Rates)
Administrative County	17.1	12.6	12.3	23.7
Aggregate of Urban Districts	17.2	12.9	12.6	24.5
England and Wales	16.3	11.9	12.0	23.4

STATISTICAL SUMMARY - 1951/61 CENSUS

Population

	Acres	Persons	1961		1951			Intercensal Change	Per Cent
			Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females		
Baildon	2,831	12,151	5,721	6,430	10,131	4,685	5,446	2020	19.9
Bingley	11,418	22,272	10,248	12,024	21,568	9,864	11,704	704	3.3
Denholme	2,536	2,597	1,206	1,397	2,587	1,223	1,364	10	0.3
Shipley	2,184	29,758	13,968	15,790	32,680	15,206	17,474	-2922	-8.9
	18,969	66,778	31,143	35,635	66,966	30,978	35,988	- 188	-0.3

Private Households

Private Dwellings

	1961	1951	Increase		Per Cent		1961	1951	Increase		Per Cent
			+	-					+	-	
Baildon	4,341	3,458	883		25.5		4,381	3,441	940		27.3
Bingley	8,012	7,340	672		9.2		8,321	7,269	1,052		14.5
Denholme	978	939	39		4.2		996	937	59		6.3
Shipley	10,482	10,780	-298		-2.8		10,598	10,403	190		1.8

Population

Registrar General's Annual Estimates

	<u>Shipley</u>	<u>Bingley</u>	<u>Baildon</u>	<u>Donholme</u>	<u>Combined</u>
1952	32,620	21,700	10,020	2,608	66,948
1953	32,740	21,780	9,985	2,604	67,109
1954	32,780	21,890	10,040	2,590	67,300
1955	32,470	21,790	10,420	2,600	67,280
1956	32,200	21,660	10,710	2,620	67,220
1957	31,910	21,670	10,800	2,640	67,080
1958	31,630	21,710	11,150	2,610	67,080
1959	31,380	21,850	11,240	2,550	67,020
1960	31,120	22,090	11,440	2,550	67,200
1961	29,880	22,430	12,090	2,560	66,960
1962	29,880	22,990	12,380	2,580	67,830
1963	29,860	23,350	12,640	2,560	68,410
1964	29,000	23,820	12,940	2,590	69,150
1965	29,550	24,230	13,210	2,630	69,620
1966	29,790	24,350	13,420	2,660	70,220
1967	29,480	24,590	13,460	2,690	70,220
1968	29,280	25,090	13,710	2,690	70,770
1969	29,010	25,090	13,720	2,660	70,480

POPULATION NOTES AND VITAL STATISTICS

The mid year population estimate by the Registrar General was 70,480.

Births

The total at 1,125 live and stillbirths (1,113 live and 12 still) was slightly below the previous year's total of 1,153. The stillbirth rate at 10.7 remained low and there was a very slight fall in the illegitimacy rate from the previous year.

Deaths

There was a very slight rise in the death rate although the predominant causes of death remained the same. These, particularly among aged people, were circulatory disorders and heart disease, malignancy and central nervous lesions.

Infantile Mortality

There was a fall in this rate from 24.5 to 18.9 in the current year. Twenty-one children under one died, seventeen during the first four weeks of life. The perinatal mortality rate represented by stillbirths and deaths during the first seven days of life was 24.0.

SOCIAL CONDITIONS

The Division comprises four Urban Districts - Shipley, Bingley, Baildon and Denholme. The primary industry is wool manufacture, but a considerable population engage in other heavy industry.

Shipley is a compact industrial town of about 30,000 people. The principal industry is the manufacture of worsted cloths but other industries include light and heavy engineering, joinery, building, footwear and plastics, all of which contribute to diversification of occupational resources.

In the post war period over 4,000 houses have been built, two thirds by the Council and one third private, 690 at Coach Road and Hoyle Court, Baildon, by Shipley Urban District Council. Over 3,000 unfit houses in clearance areas have been demolished.

An industrial estate was constructed at Dockfield; a new central shopping area and a projected business area replace obsolete houses and other premises without impinging on the extensive open spaces and parks within and adjoining the town.

Bingley. Under the Housing Acts extensive development has been undertaken by the Council in the centre of the Town, at Cullingworth, Crossflatts, Wilsden and Cottingley. Provision for elderly persons has been met by accommodation at Ashfield Court and Myrtle Court and additional housing progress includes 189 flats at Crossley Wood and others at Crossflatts and Morningson Road. A County home at Cottingley affords residential accommodation for 55 elderly persons.

During 1969 the following houses were built provided by the Council:-

Wilsden - 14 old persons bungalows, 53 three bedroomed houses.

Cullingworth - 2 old persons bungalows, 321 three bedroomed flats,
14 two bedroomed flats.

Ferncliffe,-Bingley - 8 one bedroomed flats and 172 two bedroomed
houses. A total of 16 bungalows, 40 flats and
84 houses.

Baildon. This is an ancient village whose staple woollen industry goes back to the 15th Century. The town largely comprises, however, modern development which in the last 40 years has extended right up to the moors. Industry, which is principally sited on the lower tier, comprises woollen manufacture, engineering, dye works and synthetic fibre production. There has been considerable development of private housing throughout the Urban District. The Council own over 1,000 houses and bungalows, many of the latter reserved for elderly persons. More than three quarters of these have been erected since the last war. New schools, including a grammar school, add to amenity and the clean air programme nears completion. Demolition of the residue of unfit houses offers no long term problem against the resources of the Urban District.

Denholme. The environs are rural but the centre of the town remains predominantly 19th Century type with a high percentage of back to back houses. The town is industrial in character and the periphery has scattered hamlets and farms. Basic industries are associated with wool although a silk mill, joinery, stone quarry and sawmills provide occupation.

EMPLOYMENT

Immigrant labour which supplements the high demand for skilled and unskilled workers in textiles, transport, and the nursing services, is available locally but most of these workers live in Bradford. Consequently we have not been subject to the social pressures evident in other areas during an extensive programme of rehousing. The Assistant Manager at the local office of the Department of Employment and Productivity reports as follows:-

"The recovery in trade which commenced later in 1968 continued during the period under review, levelling out towards the latter part of the year. This applied particularly to the textile industry.

Short time working was minimal and the percentage of all persons registered as unemployed in the area was well below the Regional and National averages.

The figure of unfilled notified vacancies varied a little from month to month during 1969, but on the whole represented a fair demand for workers, especially those with skills in the textile and engineering trades."

GENERAL PROVISIONS OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA

The General Practitioner service provided through the Executive Council under the National Health Service Act, coupled with pharmaceutical, ophthalmic and dental services, remains the basis of curative and much preventive medicine. For many years, the day to day work of the District Nurse and Midwife has been associated with the clinical guidance and experience of the family doctor. In recent years the Health Visitor has been associated with this team and works on a practice basis. Where practices are 'fringe', patients are cared for by the Health Visitor on an area basis.

HOSPITAL SERVICES AND LIAISON

A comprehensive range of hospital services is available for acute and chronic sick at convenient distances from centres of population. Large cities attract medical and surgical specialties: nevertheless, a wide range of comprehensive care has been provided by the local hospitals in Shipley and Bingley served by local medical practitioners whose patients have readily available the advice of visiting Consultants.

Shipley Maternity Home has for many years given the neighbourhood a convenient service, enabling doctors to attend their own patients during confinement and lying-in. The services of consultant obstetricians, gynaecologists and paediatricians are provided. In addition to skill, knowledge and experience, these small hospitals offer a friendly atmosphere important in the recovery of the patient, less evident in large institutions. Furthermore, they present a sphere of usefulness for a range of surgical and medical cases in elderly persons. General and local hospitals are in daily contact by letter and telephone with the Health Department, and personal contact has been established between the Almoner in the hospital and Health Visitor at the Town Hall.

(a) DIABETIC AFTER-CARE

Mrs. S. Smith, Health Visitor, attended the Diabetic Clinic at Bradford Royal Infirmary at regular 3 weekly intervals where there is every opportunity to discuss patients' individual problems with the Consultant in charge.

40 new patients were referred for supervision in 1969

11 patients died

9 removed out of the area

Total number under supervision at the end of December 1969 was 160.

413 home visits were paid.

(b) GERIATRIC UNIT AT ST. LUKE'S HOSPITAL, BRADFORD

(Consultant Dr. MacGuish)

During the year there have been 36 visits to the Geriatric Unit. After-care visits were paid by Health Visitors to ascertain whether any help was needed in the form of domestic help or nursing equipment. In addition, at the request of Dr. MacGuish, visits were paid to patients who were on the waiting list for admission to hospital either for holiday stay or longer period.

HOSPITALS WITHIN HEALTH DIVISION 4

THE MATERNITY HOME, SHIPLEY

(Bradford 'A' Group)

Twenty beds are available for patients before and after confinement. Matron arranges admission contacting where necessary Consultant, General Practitioner or the Health Department. The discharge of each patient is notified to the Health Department. Staff comprises - 1 Matron; 6 Sister-Midwives, full-time; 1 staff-Midwife, full-time; 1 staff-Midwife, part-time.

4 Nursing Auxiliaries, full-time; 5 Nursing Auxiliaries, part-time. Two nurseries provide cot accommodation for infants, eight upstairs and twelve downstairs.

SALT'S HOSPITAL

A General Practitioner Unit with 24 beds. It is staffed in the day time by Matron, 2 full-time Sisters, part-time Nursing Staff and Nursing Auxiliaries. Night staff comprises part-time Sisters and Nursing Auxiliaries.

Services provided:-

(a) Physiotherapy	Daily
(b) Out-patients	Daily
(c) X-ray	Daily
(d) Consultant Surgeon	Once weekly
(e) Consultant Psychiatrist	Once weekly
(f) Consultant Physician	On call
(g) Consultant Pathologist & Haematologist	3 sessions weekly

BINGLEY HOSPITAL

There are 59 beds for general medical, surgical and gynaecological cases. The hospital is administered by the Airedale Hospital Management Committee through a House Committee. There are 9 senior staff and a number of additional part-time State Registered Nurses, 15 Assistant Nurses and 10 part-time Assistant Nurses. Out-patient facilities and a number of consultant departments are available as follows:-

Surgical	3 sessions weekly - Mr. McCartney, Mr. Whyte Watson, Mr. Mortimer Shaw
Gynaecological	1 sessions fortnightly - Mr. Graham
Medical	2 sessions weekly - Dr. Myles
Psychiatric	1 session fortnightly - Dr. O'Brien

A modern X-ray unit is attached to the hospital. Physiotherapy - 8 sessions are held weekly in a new department.

RELATED HOSPITALS SERVING DIVISION 4

The first district hospital in the West Riding erected since the second world war opens at Eastburn in June 1970. A total of 660 beds provided and distributed as follows:-

General medical	115	General surgical	90
Gynaecological	30	Section 5	15
Isolation	12	Geriatric	120
Accident and emergency	45	Orthopaedic surgery	16
Children's medical	20	Children's surgery	20
Consultant maternity	68	General Practitioner	
Mental illness	64	maternity	30
		Special care baby	15

The hospital will serve Craven, Keighley, Bingley and adjacent areas, and includes Medical Divisions 2, 3 and part of 4 of the West Riding County.

(a) Expectant mothers were admitted to the Maternity Home, Shipley; Bradford Royal Infirmary, Consultant and G.P. Units; St. John's Hospital, Keighley, Consultant and G.P. Units; St. Luke's Hospital, Bradford; Cawder Ghyll Maternity Home, Skipton, and Halifax General. Accommodation for abnormal confinements is provided at St. Luke's, Bradford and the Consultant Maternity Unit, St. John's, Keighley. Beds are usually available for all mothers who seek hospital accommodation, usually at the hospital of choice.

(b) Infectious disease cases are referred by the General Medical Practitioner directly or through the Health Department to Leeds Road, Bradford, or Morton Banks, Keighley. Admissions and discharges are notified weekly to the Public Health Department. We are indebted to Drs. Wellspeed and Barker, Matrons and staff of these hospitals for their continued assistance.

(c) Chronic sick are admitted to Railkeswood, Skipton; St. John's, Keighley; Thornton View, Bradford; Heaton Royds and Stoney Ridge, Shipley, or Calverley, Pudsey, through the respective Hospital Management Committees of Bradford 'B' and Airedale Hospital Management Committee Groups.

(d) Infirm aged were accommodated in County Welfare Homes at Thornton View, Clayton; The Shroggs, Steeton; Hillworth Lodge, Keighley; 'Woodville', Keighley; 'Littlelands', Cottingley, and 'Hallcroft', Shipley.

(e) Cases of mental and nervous disorder are admitted either to High Royds or Scalebor Park. Drug addicts are referred for consultant advice to Dr. Dransfield at Tynfield Mount, Bradford. A Unit for the relief of chronic alcoholism under Dr. O'Brien and a Unit for adolescents under Dr. Berg have been opened at Scalebor Park.

There is a rapid increase in the demand on Health Visitors to determine priorities for admission of elderly patients. Early warning of discharge enables the Health Visitors to ascertain the needs of the patients about to leave hospital.

AMBULANCES

Shipley and Baildon

The Ambulance Depot is sited in Dockfield Road, Shipley. I am indebted to the County Ambulance Officer for the following report on the Service for the year 1969:-

1. Patients

(a) Admissions	1,432
(b) Discharges	756
(c) Transfers	525
(d) Out-patients	11,008
(e) Accident patients	395

2. Analysis of patients

(a) Stretcher	2,121
(b) Sitting	11,995
(c) Emergency	847

THE CREMATORIUM, NAB WOOD, SHIPLEY

This is sited in Bingley Road, adjacent to the chapel of the cemetery. As the table shows, cremation has increased locally and a considerable urban area around is served which includes Shipley, Bingley, Baildon, parts of Bradford, and farther afield. The Medical Officer of Health and his Deputy are approved by the Home Office as Medical Referees and the Clerk of the Council's Department, Town Hall, Shipley, complete legal formalities.

Cremations at Nab Wood

	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969
Shipley	261	275	256	258	227	269	233	264	251
Division (4 U.D.C.'s)	505	509	506	510	525	582	533	571	575
Rest	382	426	444	453	443	459	465	546	510
Total	837	935	950	963	968	1041	998	1117	1085

DAY NURSERY

The Day Nursery at Park Street, Saltaire, provides accommodation for 50 children.

DOMICILIARY SERVICES FOR THE AGED

The National Assistance Act of 1962 empowered Local Authorities to provide meals and facilities for recreation for elderly persons either directly or through voluntary agencies. Premises, staff and equipment, including furniture, may be made available by Local Authorities to voluntary agencies. The intention was to enable elderly persons to remain in their own homes and either reduce or avoid unnecessary stay in hospital or nursing home. This Act extended power of provision in directions already being explored in this area both by voluntary agencies and Local Authorities. The main features of provisions for the elderly have been discussed in previous Annual Reports; the ultimate aim being a comprehensive range of provisions from recreational facilities for the healthy aged to the highly specialised equipment of curative and preventive medicine should ill health supervene. It is obvious that improved housing provisions will be needed to replace obsolete sub-standard premises perforce occupied by so many elderly persons.

Shipley

Four havens continued to serve aged persons and the attendances have increased particularly at Wrose where accommodation is used to the maximum. Councillor Mrs. J.B. Evans reports on various activities such as the Christmas Party attended by 300 people and 200 teas sent out to housebound elderly folk. The havens provide active interest, refreshment, association and recreation relieving the problem of loneliness among old people.

Bingley

Centres on behalf of elderly people were conducted at Myrtle Park, Eldwick, Gilstead and Crossflatts. The W.R.V.S. was responsible for the distribution of meals on wheels. A day centre for the handicapped was held at Myrtle Park and lunch served.

'The Little House' organised by Miss Bruce and the W.R.V.S. for many aged people in Bingley is a source of active encouragement which provides daily service.

Baildon

Mrs. Tennant, Acting Honorary Secretary, reported on the voluntary effort on behalf of elderly persons in Baildon. Weekly attendance of members averaged 100 and rose to 127. Holidays, day and half day trips were organised and at the Christmas period a record of 230 people were entertained.

The visitation committee undertook regular visitation of sick, infirm and lonely aged persons in their own homes, 22 active visitors visiting an average of 42 people. At the time of the report 44 persons were on the visiting list.

4,000 meals on wheels were delivered and, indeed, since the inception of the scheme, 31,000 have been distributed.

Denholme

This old and well established voluntary organisation provides a wide range of social activities at the Mechanics Institute in the interests of the community with natural emphasis on the well being of the elderly. Visitation of the infirm and sick in their own homes is undertaken by members and the active lady members of the Association interesting themselves in occupational therapy.

A meals on wheels scheme provides for 12 - 14 persons twice weekly.

NURSING AND ANCILLARY SERVICES FOR THE AGED

In the normal course of her duties the District Nurse, for a major part, attends to the well being of the aged and infirm during illness. The Health Visitor links up with her in socio-medical problems and also contacts other social workers in this sphere.

The Divisional Welfare Officer has supplied the following notes on hospital accommodation available for the elderly in Bradford, this Division and adjoining County areas.

Thornton View, Bradford	Accommodation for 191 residents, male and female. Lift installed which assists residents unable to negotiate stairs.
Hillworth Lodge, Keighley	Accommodation for 153 residents, male and female. This establishment is scheduled for closure 1970/71.
Shroggs, Steeton	This home is in the Skipton Welfare Division and as far as is known accommodates 20 females.

Woodville, Keighley	Accommodates 20 male and female residents. This is an adapted property - no lift available.
Crow Trees, Rawdon	Accommodation for 20 female residents. This is an adapted property - no lift but a ground floor bedroom is available for five residents unable to negotiate stairs.
Burley Hall, Burley-in- Wharfedale	Accommodates 27 residents - male and female. No lift but a ground floor bedroom for five female residents available. An adapted property.
Ingrow Green, Keighley	Accommodation for 40 residents, male and female. A purpose built home with lift comprising single and double rooms only.
Littlelands Court, Cottingley.	These are all purpose built homes with lifts installed. Each home accommodates 34 male and female residents.
Moor Court, Ilkley.	There are single and double rooms only in purpose built homes.
Heather Court, Menston.	
Hall Croft, Shipley.	
Manorfield House, Horsforth.	
Park House, Bradford	Accommodates 22 male residents. Ground floor bedroom available for residents not able to negotiate stairs. No lift installed in this adapted property.

In addition, patients are also admitted to Cheshire Homes and homes run by voluntary organisations, i.e. Home for the Blind, Keighley and Dingley, Home for the Blind, Pudsey, British Legion Homes, St. George's House, Harrogate etc.

The larger establishments throughout the County administrative area are to be closed within the next few years.

Chronic sick accommodation is provided at:-

- | | |
|---------------------------|-----------------------------|
| (1) Calverley, Bradford | (4) St. John's, Keighley |
| (2) Stoncy Ridge, Shipley | (5) Thornton View, Bradford |
| (3) Heaton Royds, Shipley | (6) Raikeswood, Skipton |
| | (7) Bierley Hall, Bradford |

Systemic illness may be cared for in the General Hospital Service at the large hospitals of the Bradford 'A' or Keighley Groups. Mentally disturbed senile persons are nursed at Lynfield Mount, High Royds Hospital or Scalebor Park, Burley. Convalescent facilities and Nursing Homes for

the service of elderly persons are also provided by either Hospital Management Committees or Local Health Authority.

(Refer to later parts of the Report for Home Nursing,
Midwifery, Health Visiting and Home Help)

HOME WARDEN SCHEME FOR PRIVATE AND OTHER PROPERTY

This service is operated for the benefit of the many elderly residents who live alone and are to a great extent housebound, and yet able to look after themselves. They have security in the knowledge that someone will call on them every morning to make sure they are alright and will organise help if this is necessary.

Each Warden has a list of approximately 15 - 20 daily visits, the names on this list usually having been recommended by Health Visitor or General Practitioner. She makes a daily routine visit to each person and deals with any emergency which may arise, e.g. calling the Medical Practitioner or contacting the Health Visitor. In addition to the official duties most of the Wardens undertake extra 'good neighbourly' acts such as collecting pensions, prescriptions and shopping.

The Warden keeps a register of persons she visits with details such as address of next of kin, name of Doctor and Health Visitor. A telephone is provided.

Number of homes visited during the year - 395.

Number of Wardens employed:	ShIPLEY	10
	Baildon	2
	Bingley	4
	Denholme	1

CHIROPODY SERVICE

The County Council's scheme approved by the Ministry of Health under the National Health Service Act, 1946, provides free chiropody for elderly persons, expectant mothers and the physically handicapped.

The services are administered directly from the office of the Divisional Medical Officer on behalf of the County Council. In Shipley, Baildon, Denholme, Cullingworth and Wilsden, clinic premises are used, being either owned or leased by the local health authority. In Bingley previous arrangements hold whereby patients who attended the surgeries of approved chiropodists continue so to do.

All chiropodists who serve the County in the Division are registered as such by the Ministry of Health. No full-time chiropodists have been or are employed and all undertake work on a sessional basis. Reference to tables appended below gives some indication of the scope of the service. Relief afforded elderly people and the help given them in pursuing everyday activities is difficult to over-estimate, for disabilities of the foot are frequently the culmination of neglect earlier in life and failure on the part of the community to provide and practise preventive chiropody in youth. Rapid development of the chiropody service as part of the National Health Service has been, as in the case of the Home Help Service, an invaluable contribution to domiciliary care and general well being.

Chiropody Treatment 1969

District	Number of patients treated			Number of treatments given		
	<u>At home</u>	<u>Elsewhere</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>At home</u>	<u>Elsewhere</u>	<u>Total</u>
Shipley and Baildon	353	985	1338	2217	4718	6935
Bingley	221	504	725	948	2705	3653
Denholme	30	61	91	149	326	475
TOTAL	604	1550	2154	3314	7749	11063

<u>Type of Patient</u>	<u>Number treated</u>	<u>Number of Treatments</u>
Persons of pensionable age	2131	10513
Physically handicapped	23	150
Expectant mothers	-	-
TOTAL	2154	11063

MARRIAGE GUIDANCE

Many well balanced individuals encounter marital or domestic difficulties precipitating emotional stress and are glad to seek advice and help provided by a branch of the Central Marriage Guidance Council.

Carefully selected Marriage Guidance Counsellors give advice on preparation for marriage, and the guiding principles recognise that a successful foundation for marriage is vital for both a happy family life and the welfare of society.

Apart from individual cases interviewed and personal consultations, considerable educational work is undertaken locally among women's gatherings, mixed adult groups, youth groups, grammar school groups and other associations.

Arrangements for consultation can be made between 10 a.m. and 4 p.m. daily at the following centres:-

- | | |
|------------------------------------|----------------------|
| (a) 6 Clarence Street, Bradford 1. | Tele. Bradford 26186 |
| (b) 5 Sandywood Street, Keighley. | Tele. Keighley 5047 |

FAMILY PLANNING

The following figures are extracted from the Annual Report of the Pennine Branch of the Family Planning Association. Mrs. B.A. Levitt, clinic secretary, reports:-

"During the year 1969 the Shipley Clinic had another successful year. The I.U.D. Clinic was changed to Wednesday evening twice a month. Everyone found this change helpful and although some weeks are busier than others we feel it is worthwhile.

The medical staff and layworkers have as always worked together amicably and I thank everyone for their time and help during the year, including Dr. Thompson of Keighley who has always been willing to help out during our need for a locum.

Sincere thanks to Major Booth for help throughout the year. "

SHIPLEY FAMILY PLANNING CLINIC
(Member of Pennine Branch of Family Planning Association)
Return, January 1st to December 31st, 1969

	<u>1968</u>	<u>1969</u>
No. of sessions	120	166
No. of new patients	254	295
No. of first visits	898	1151
No. of transferred patients	50	51
Cytological smears	213	209
Referred by family doctor	58	79

PROBLEM FAMILIES

(a)	Number of problem families	41
(b)	New cases added to list during the year	-
(c)	Cases removed from the district	4
(d)	Cases taken off the list	-
(e)	Number of rent guarantee cases	10

HOME SAFETY

For several years Home Safety Committees composed of voluntary persons representing Bingley and Denholme, Baildon, and Shipley respectively have functioned in this area. Meetings are well attended and keen and interesting discussions arise, while the local members have been most helpful in promoting interest in the subject. Each Committee is linked with Ro.S.P.A. and is represented at the Annual Conference and the Northern Region of Conferences.

It is regrettable how unaffected and even unaware many people are of the great toll of death, suffering and disability inflicted by wholly preventable home accidents. Ro.S.P.A. for many years have now campaigned both nationally and locally drawing attention to the facts without however any apparent diminution in the figures. This does not mean that good has not emerged: it may simply be that a rising trend has been reduced. Experts in each field of the subject, for example electricity, gas and fire services, have given of their advice and service; manufacturers and business firms sacrificed time and money co-operating. Each aspect of the subject has been studied, for example age groups that are prone, the various types of housing difficulties contributing to accidents, the dangers of falls, burns and fires. There remains wide public indifference until the individual is immediately affected in his or her own home.

Baildon

Mrs. Edwards, secretary of the Committee, reports as follows:-

The 6 bi-monthly meetings were held as usual, and activities followed the usual pattern:- i.e. support for Ro.S.P.A. campaigns with 'efforts' at summer fetes or other appropriate events (distribution and display of suitable propaganda material as in previous years). Water Safety was added as another activity, an extra grant of £10 being made available by our local Council for this.

Mrs. King joined the Committee as a permanent member; Mrs. Early tendered her resignation (this means we have now no representative of St. Aidan's Women's Organisations); also Mrs. Wright (Mothers' Club) - she has been succeeded by Mrs. Robinson.)

During the year a shield was purchased to be awarded for competitions. It was hoped in the first place that ideas sought for a suitable design for this might promote a schools competition but only one design was actually submitted (from Salt G.S.). At the moment of writing we are still searching for a more unusual type of event for competition.

Delegates have attended the Area Council meetings thus keeping in close touch with national H.S. activities.

Summer fetes attended were St. Aidan's, Sandal School, Council of Churches, and Horticultural Society. Fire Service members brought an appliance and gave a demonstration at two fetes, and quiz type competitions were organised at three. As an addition to Christmas propaganda items ball point pens were distributed to schools, with the slogan 'LEARN TO SWIM'.

RECUPE TIVE HOME TREATMENT

There are two recuperative Homes for mothers and children in need of rest and change of air who cannot leave their young children behind. Homes are available for the school and pre-school child, and there are six recuperative Homes for adults. Nine cases were admitted during the year.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948 - SECTION 47

This is designed to help persons who, suffering from grave chronic disease, or, being aged or physically handicapped and living in an insanitary environment, are unable to devote to themselves and are not receiving from others proper care and attention.

Under the original Act, application was submitted to a Magistrate's Court for removal of such persons, but later an accelerated procedure was introduced whereby application can be made to a Justice of the Peace in an emergency. It was not necessary to utilize this Section during the year, alternative provisions being secured for the few cases that came under consideration.

WELFARE OF HANDICAPPED PERSONS

This is administered by the Divisional Welfare Officer, and his staff, whose office is opposite the Town Hall in Kirkgate, Shipley.

The Medical Officer of Health is, however, notified on Form B.D.8 of certain blind persons, and the Health Visitors enabled to contact cases where advice (for example, on cataract) is appropriate. The department also arranged transport and assistance for blind persons to visit the Consultant Ophthalmologist.

A number of physically handicapped persons are included in the provision of chiropody and others associated with voluntary services such as Meals on Wheels. The Welfare Officer notifies the Divisional Medical Officer as new cases are added to the list of handicapped persons. Visits are mutually arranged by the Divisional Welfare Officer and the Divisional Medical Officer to welfare homes within the Division.

LABORATORY SERVICE

The Public Health Laboratory Service is a free service within the National Health Service designed to assist in the diagnosis, prevention and control of infection. The work is essentially microbiological and the only other pathological investigations undertaken are those associated with bacteriological and biological problems. Specimens may be submitted by Doctors, Veterinary Surgeons, Dentists, persons acting on behalf of the Medical Officer of Health such as Health Inspectors and Health Visitors, or representatives of official bodies. Specimens cannot be accepted from private persons. Routine specimens examined fall under two main headings - (a) medical and (b) sanitary.

(a) Medical

A comprehensive service is offered for diagnosis, treatment and prevention of bacteriological, viral and mycotic infections. Each laboratory can call in the services of a reference laboratory and reference experts whenever a wider knowledge of specialised examination is advisable.

(b) Sanitary

This work includes bacteriological examination of water, milk, artificial cream, meat, egg products and shellfish. The service usually examines material as offered to the consumer but it also examines specimens taken on behalf of the Medical Officer of Health at any stage of production. With some foods such as artificial cream, proper control can only be secured in this way. Many imported foods are sampled at port of entry.

The above extract from the Guide to the Public Health Laboratory Service indicates the fundamental importance of this service to the local Health Department.

The Public Health Laboratory in Bradford provides full facilities as outlined above. Collection, delivery, examination and reports on specimens were both comprehensive and expeditious. A daily service was maintained by a courier from the Department which minimised delay and preliminary telephoned reports from the bacteriologist facilitated investigation in the field. Other advantages were the shorter exclusion of children from school and persons from work and early action in the prevention of infection. Dr. Smith and his staff have given valuable advice and help throughout the year.

Bacteriological Examinations

	Faeces	Urine	Nose	Swabs Throat	Other	Total
Shipley						
Positive	54	-	-	-	-	54
Negative	206	10	1	16	15	248
Bingley						
Positive	17	-	-	2	-	19
Negative	88	13	5	8	5	119
Baildon						
Positive	10	-	-	-	-	10
Negative	68	2	-	2	-	72
Denholme						
Positive	-	-	-	-	-	-
Negative	1	-	-	-	-	1
Division						
Positive	81	-	-	2	-	83
Negative	363	25	6	26	20	440

Total number of specimens examined in the Division - 523.

CERVICAL CYTOLOGY

The service instituted previously in 1966 continued making provision for the examination of healthy women who may suffer from a pre-cancerous condition known as carcinoma in situ. This is determined by taking cervical smears, a simple and painless examination. Screening clinics at Shipley and Bingley continued and one session was held at the mini-clinic Denholme.

The service is available to all women over 25 and patients apply through the family doctor or directly to the Health Department by letter or telephone. Should there be an abnormality necessitating further procedures the Medical Practitioner is informed of the pathologist's report. Reports positive for carcinoma are telephoned directly on receipt to the private doctor and the patient advised to contact him.

Where facilities are offered, sessions are undertaken at factories to reduce the incidence of disease in prone women. Re-examinations will be undertaken at 5-yearly intervals. In the course of the medical examination, women patients are also inspected for the presence of breast cancer and instructed in means of prevention.

The arrangements for smear taking work smoothly but the response from economic groups 4 and 5 women has been less satisfactory than from others.

Cervical Cytology Clinics

	<u>Somerset</u> <u>House</u>	<u>Myrtle</u> <u>Park</u>	<u>Total</u>
No. of sessions held during the year	21	21	42
No. of patients attending for first time during year	424	208	632
Total number of smears taken	424	206	630
No. of patients with positive smears	1	1	2
No. of patients referred to General practitioners for ? breast tumours	4	1	5

CARE AND AFTER-CARE SERVICE

Following discharge of the patient from hospital, local authority help is most frequently sought as a supportive service to the family doctor by way of home care or convalescence. The District Nurse has available a substantial range of equipment classified as nursing aids; for example, special beds, wheel chairs, chain and pulleys, commodes and walking aids. In 1969, 855 items of equipment as nursing aids were issued on loan. Prospective discharge of the patient is provided by the Hospital Almoner who advises the Divisional Nursing Officer or clerical staff by telephone or letter. One Health Visitor maintains liaison with the Consultant Physician at his out-patient departments at Bradford hospitals, and a Consultant advises the Health Visitor on the discharge of diabetic cases from the appropriate clinic.

The laundry service for incontinent patients provides sheets, draw sheets, pyjamas, nightdresses. The District Nurse notifies the Divisional Nursing Officer or clerk where service is required and gives an indication of requirements. Collection and delivery of soiled or clean laundry respectively is arranged on Tuesdays and Fridays and the laundry packed on the previous day for collection by van on the following morning. Clean laundry is delivered and the soiled laundry, packed in disposable bags, transferred to Thornton View where the laundry service proper is initiated. During the year, service was given to the following cases:-

ShIPLEY	43	Baildon	20
Bingley	36	Denholme	5
Division		104	

New cases during the year - 63.

DAY AND NIGHT NURSING SERVICE

In 1966 the Local Health Authority provided a Day and Night Nursing Service for the following types of patients:-

- (a) Patients suffering from carcinoma usually of a terminal nature.
- (b) Patients suffering from other forms of chronic illness in respect of which financial responsibility is accepted by the West Riding County Council.

The scheme was intended to meet the needs of patients for short periods during terminal illness or other exceptional circumstances.

Many relatives prefer to help nurse the patient themselves for varying reasons. Nevertheless, when illness is protracted, additional help is sometimes a necessity and this service covers such needs.

Women with some nursing experience are employed on a part-time basis and auxiliary workers are the nucleus of what is an expanding service. They are willing to cover cases at short notice, which is essential in this type of work.

During 1969, 5 cancer patients and 10 other patients were covered.

HEALTH EDUCATION

Health Education has a different meaning to different people. Initially, it was mainly concerned with giving information and advice about factors promoting physical health such as fresh air, exercise, diet and hygiene, but now it is increasingly covering advice about mental health and includes topics on sex education, family relationships and social problems. There is hardly any aspect of life which can be excluded from the ambit of health education, and this view is reflected in the definition of health given by the World Health Organisation - namely - a state of complete physical, mental and social well-being.

The contribution which health education makes to health can be divided into four broad areas:-

1. Advice about specific preventive measures, e.g. vaccination and immunisation.
2. Education aimed at inculcating habits which will promote health and prevent disease, e.g. refraining from smoking, preventing overweight, personal hygiene, the harmful effect of drug taking and the whole complex task of bringing up children.
3. Education to understand and support the need for community health measures, e.g. clean air and fluoridation, and also to make full responsible use of the available health services.
4. Education which leads patients to know when to consult their doctors especially at the early stage of serious disease, e.g. cancer education.

During the year the nursing staff have given a considerable proportion of their time to group health education. Health visitors have been encouraged to visit schools giving talks and showing films to 111 classes with a total of 2,920 children. In the Maternity and Child Welfare Fields, 1,223 mothers have received instruction and advice on pregnancy

and mothercraft. Poster displays are mounted in clinics and exhibitions on Home Safety are shown at the various summer fetes and galas.

Health education is a continuing process and the health educator as well as providing information has also to try and influence people to act on the advice and information given and must seek to counteract the pressures which are inimical to health.

HOME HELP SERVICE

1. This is essentially a supportive service with special emphasis on care of the aged.
2. Help may be provided for the mother during confinement in the home, or indeed when she is in hospital or maternity home and when family care is needed during her absence.
3. In cases of special disability, for example, acute illness or tuberculosis.
4. The Home Help may also be used in problem families for rehabilitation; the balance of family life may be preserved and fostered by adequate and prompt after-care service well adjusted to the individual family or patient.

The overall picture during 1969 showed gradual change as more requests were made for help for elderly people but the expected increase did not materialize. Two day discharges of hospital confinements have been covered but more people asked for less time, for example, half days replacing full days and even two mornings weekly for two weeks continuous service. This suggests that the comparatively high cost of the service to young people with heavy demands on their income results in other arrangements being made.

Recruitment presented the same problems as in the past, the sufficiency of applicants in Shipley not always, however, suitable for service. Increasing difficulty was experienced in the more scattered, less populous parts of the Division.

CASES PROVIDED WITH HOME HELPS

<u>Type of Case</u>	<u>Number of Cases</u>	<u>Increase on 1968</u>	
Aged	933	41	4.6%
Chronic sick	118	8	7.3%
Maternity	26	-16	-38.1%
Others	<u>66</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4.8%</u>
Total	<u>1143</u>	<u>36</u>	<u>3.3%</u>

Total hours worked 154,773, a decrease of 13,013 equivalent of roughly 6.3 full-time Home Helps.

INFECTIOUS DISEASE

A total of 467 cases of infectious disease was notified in the Division throughout this year. Appended are the details for the respective Urban Districts. This does not, however, represent the true significance of infectious disease generally nor the social, family and individual effects of contagious disease as will be gathered from the remarks below.

Shipley. 33 cases were notified as follows:- measles 252, sonné dysentery 24, scarlet fever 15, infective hepatitis 33, whooping cough 3, tuberculosis 2, A.D.4.

Bingley. 77 cases were notified: infective hepatitis 33, measles 27, sonné dysentery 7, scarlet fever 5, whooping cough 3, tuberculosis 2.

Baildon. 54 cases were notified: measles 23, infective hepatitis 15, scarlet fever 9, dysentery 5, tuberculosis 2.

Denholme 9 cases were notified: infective hepatitis 6, scarlet fever 2, tuberculosis 1.

MEASLES

301 cases were notified in the Division as against 322 in the previous year. As usual, the peak occurred in the first and second quarters; the true incidence is much higher when taken no account of sub-clinical attacks and missed cases. Difficulties with the vaccination scheme mentioned in the previous year have now been overcome and bearing in mind the suffering, inconvenience, danger of complications, and that fact that 100 deaths annually occur subsequent to infection, there is no real excuse for recurrence of epidemics of this magnitude.

DYSENTERY

The continued prevalence of sonné dysentery reflects poor standards of personal hygiene, particularly in the care of the young child. Drug resistance of the organism necessitates periodic sensitivity tests to initiate successful early treatment. Contagion from child to child by infected finger nails at nursery, in school and in the home is the common mode of spread.

INFECTIVE HEPATITIS

The recent notification of this disease highlights a somewhat similar problem to that of sonné dysentery. The virus is prevalent in the faeces and the prevention of the disease demands a high standard of personal and family hygiene. Futher danger occurs in the use of syringes by doctors and nursing staff with particular reference to blood donors.

INFLUENZA

Although not a notifiable disease a sharp epidemic occurred in December. The disease only lasted a few weeks but in the interim had killed many elderly people and not a few middle aged and young persons. There was a suggestion of change in the antigenic structure of the virus which may account for high morbidity.

SMALLPOX

No cases were notified during 1969.

TYPHOID

The main source of infection of the enteric group are persons proceeding on holiday who contract the disease abroad. Prophylactic vaccination is indicated well in advance of a projected holiday in Southern Europe or North Africa.

OTHER INFECTIONS

The incidence of scarlet fever was below average; diphtheria and poliomyelitis not evident. The incidence of whooping cough remained low throughout the year. The absence of diphtheria and poliomyelitis and the low incidence of whooping cough emphasise the value of successful vaccination schemes.

PUBLIC HEALTH (INFECTIOUS DISEASES) REGULATIONS, 1968

Introduced in August, 1968, the Regulations imposed changes in notification procedure, placing responsibility for notification of a case of notifiable disease exclusively on the doctor attending the patient, whether in hospital or elsewhere, and specified the information required to be given when notification was made. Provisions for transfer of notification between Medical Officers of Health of Local Authorities of infectious disease contracted outside this district were introduced.

The definition 'Notifiable Disease' was restricted to cholera, plague, relapsing fever, smallpox or typhus. Of the diseases originally listed, diphtheria, scarlet fever, typhoid and paratyphoid were made notifiable. Under the new Regulations membranous group and erysipelas were omitted. Leptospirosis was made notifiable throughout the country but acute primary pneumonia, acute influenzal pneumonia, puerperal pyrexia and acute rheumatism, hitherto notifiable, ceased to be so.

Regulation 9 extended the power of the Medical Officer of Health to vaccinate or immunise contacts of persons suffering from other diseases made notifiable by the 1968 Act or Regulations. Hitherto such power applied only to smallpox. The Regulation does not apply to tuberculosis, nor does the Minister expect Authorities to apply it except for diphtheria, poliomyelitis, smallpox, whooping cough, or measles. Authorities are urged wherever large numbers are involved to offer vaccination or immunisation in ad hoc clinics inviting General Practitioners to participate.

The Local Authority was asked to draw the attention of all Medical Practitioners resident or practising within this area to the new Act and Regulations. Other provisions of the Regulations apply to persons requested or required to discontinue employment, the examination under order of a Justice of the Peace, of persons whom the Medical Officer of Health suspects to be carrying an organism.

A. Diseases defined as "Notifiable Diseases"

- Cholera
- Plague
- Relapsing Fever
- Smallpox
- Typhus

B. Diseases to which Section 48 of the Act is applied by Regulation 4(1)
and Schedule 2 of the Public Health (Infectious Diseases)
Regulations 1968

Acute encephalitis
Acute meningitis
Acute poliomyelitis
Anthrax
Diphtheria
Dysentery
(amoebic or bacillary)
Infective jaundice
Leprosy
Leptospirosis
Malaria

Measles
Ophthalmia Neonatorum
Paratyphoid fever
Scarlet fever
Tetanus
Tuberculosis
Typhoid fever
Whooping cough
Yellow fever

TUBERCULOSIS

Dr. W.D. Hamilton, Consultant Chest Physician, gives the following report on the work of the Chest Clinic:-

During the year 1969 the number of new cases of tuberculosis notified has fallen compared with previous years. 7 cases were notified and added to the Register. Of these 3 had positive sputum.

New contacts seen during the year numbered 70. Of these 48 were vaccinated with B.C.G. No contacts were found to have active tuberculosis lesions. Total number of contacts seen: 278.

Attendances at the Chest Clinic during 1969 showed a decrease on previous years. New attendances were 518 and attendances of old and new totalled 1,316.

We continue to see and X-ray all Mantoux positive school leavers. No active case of tuberculosis has been found in this age group but those children with severe reactions have been kept under observation for a time.

There is no Case Committee operating in the Shipley Division. We still have the valuable services of a Health Visitor at the Clinic whose help is much appreciated in helping to solve the many social difficulties connected with patients. I hope we can continue to have her services.

Liaison with the Department of Employment and Productivity and the Ministry of Social Security continues to be good. Few patients of working age are unemployed.

	<u>1966</u>	<u>1967</u>	<u>1968</u>	<u>1969</u>
Total attendances	1649	1730	1710	1316

Notifications

<u>District</u>	<u>Respiratory</u>		<u>Non-respiratory</u>		<u>Total</u>
	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	
Baildon	-	1	-	1	2
Bingley	2	-	-	-	2
Denholme	-	1	-	-	1
Shipley	1	1	-	-	2
Total	3	3	-	1	7

Numbers on Register

<u>District</u>	<u>Respiratory</u>		<u>Non-respiratory</u>		<u>Total</u>
	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	
Baildon	28	13	1	2	44
Bingley	37	19	-	3	59
Denholme	6	4	-	-	10
Shipley	71	26	3	3	103
	142	62	4	8	216

MASS RADIOGRAPHY

During the year a Mass Radiography survey was undertaken at Bingley College of Education. 275 students were examined none of whom was found to have any abnormality of an infectious character.

VENEREAL DISEASES

The social disease remains a serious problem on a world wide and national scale. Of recent years the incidence in the male has increased several times in certain countries although that does not apply to England. Indeed, in this country the highest concentration occurs in sea ports and centres where large numbers of immigrant labour settle. In this district however, venereal disease has shown no considerable rise in the teenage group or among older males and females. Confidential information supplied to the Medical Officer of Health of new cases facilitates tracing of contacts and a general assessment of the position periodically. Certain persons, however, remain undetected for various reasons and others seek private sources of treatment.

In spite of favourable local returns there are no grounds for complacency for there is an apparent increase in sexual promiscuity and all persons who expose themselves to risk are susceptible. Facilities are conveniently available for diagnosis and treatment by consultants who specialise in social disease. The confidentiality of attendance of each patient is respected and clinics advise patients with a view to preventing further spread.

SCABIES AND VERMINOUS INFESTATION

Concern has been expressed about the rising incidence of this infection due to the itch-mite *Sarcoptes Scabiei* which invades the cuticle and once established in a period of up to one month produces an intensely irritating eruption on the body and extremities. Untreated cases proceed to secondary infection which at night interferes with the comfort, and ultimately the health, of the patient. All ages are susceptible and family infection is frequent. Treatment is simple and effective if applied early once correct diagnosis is established. Confusion does occur on occasion with other abnormalities of the skin, e.g. urticaria, allergies, etc. Suitable medicaments are prescribed by the Health Department and treatment encouraged in the patient's own home. Alternatively, cases may be referred to clinics and occasionally the Disinfestation Centre in Bradford is utilised.

VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION

Local Authorities, under Section 26 of the National Health Service Act, are required to arrange for the immunisation and vaccination of susceptible persons in their areas against Smallpox and Diphtheria. By direction, or with approval after application this may be extended to the control of any other disease. Whooping Cough, Poliomyelitis, Tetanus, Tuberculosis and Measles lend themselves to prophylactic control by immunisation and have been added to the list in the West Riding administrative area. This involves the Medical Practitioner and the Health Department in a considerable range of preventive work and maintenance of personal records.

Certain changes were introduced during 1968 in the applied procedure for immunisation and vaccination records. The computer automatically issues to consenting parents of infants and children appointments for attendance at the appropriate surgery of the Medical Practitioner or clinic. Failure to attend is provided for by repeated invitations.

The current immunisation and vaccination schedule as reviewed is as follows:-

Six months	Diph/Tet/Pert. and oral Polio vaccine (First dose)
Eight months	Diph/Tet/Pert. and oral Polio vaccine (Second dose)
Fourteen months	Diph/Tet/Pert. and oral Polio vaccine (Third dose)
Sixteen months	Measles vaccination

Eighteen months	Smallpox vaccination
Five years	Diph/Tet. and oral Polio vaccine or Diph/Tet/Polio vaccine Smallpox revaccination
Eleven to twelve years	B.C.G. vaccination
Fifteen years	Polio vaccine (oral or inactivated) Tetanus Toxoid Smallpox revaccination

MENTAL HEALTH

During the year the Mental Welfare Officers have been concerned with the admission to hospital of the following:-

Informal patients	127
Patients under detaining sections of the 1959 Act	39
	<hr/>
	166

In addition, arrangements were made for 5 short-stay patients in hospital or hostels on an informal basis, and 2 for long-stay.

Cases referred to the Mental Welfare Officers were as follows:-

From General Practitioners	135
" Hospitals for after-care	93
" Outpatient departments or Day Hospitals	24
" Local Education Authority	6
" Police or Courts	3
" Other sources	99
	<hr/>
	360

Staff Change

In May 1969 Mr. B. Foster left to work with the Bradford Health Department his place being taken by Mr. J. H. Barker who had previously worked in the Cleckheaton area.

Psychiatric Hospitals

High Royds Hospital, Menston, serves this catchment area. Admissions are also arranged to Lynfield Mount Hospital, Bradford, and Scalebor Park Hospital, Burley-in-Wharfedale.

Out-patient clinics

Salts Hospital - Dr. R. McDonald took over this Clinic from Dr. G. L. Dransfield in March. This is held weekly on Thursday afternoons. In addition to patients already attending, 56 new patients were seen during the year.

Bingley Hospital - Dr. P. M. J. O'Brien held this Clinic fortnightly on Tuesday mornings. In addition to the patients already attending 23 new patients were seen during the year.

Mental Welfare Officers attend both Clinics in order that any referrals may be made as required by the Consultants, and to provide social histories when requested.

In addition to these Clinics, patients are seen by Consultant Psychiatrists at the Bradford Hospitals.

Subnormal Services

Westwood Hospital and its associates serve this catchment area. Dr. D. A. Spencer held weekly Out-Patient Clinics.

Training Centre

39 trainees from this area attend the Branshaw View Training Centre at Keighley.

14 other patients were in full or part-time employment, or suitably employed at home.

The Glen Social Club

An average of 20 members meet at Somerset House Health Centre each Tuesday evening between 7.p.m. and 9.p.m.

During the year it became necessary to relinquish the large room on the first floor, and use a smaller room on the ground floor. Whilst this was appreciated by elderly members who found the stairs an arduous climb, it did rather curtail some activities, and discourage the increase of membership. It was the first time since the Club's inception in 1961 that it was felt to be impracticable to hold a Christmas Party, and this annual event took place at the Fleece Hotel, Bingley where the proprietors were most considerate and co-operative in their provision of facilities.

Outings during the year included a visit to the Grand Theatre, Leeds, and two evening drives followed by a meal to Harecroft and Green Hammerton. A high spot in the calendar was a visit to our counterpart at Cleckheaton, - 'The Contact Club'. This Club run by the Mental Health Department staff, and Dr. Wilkinson provided an excellent evening's entertainment, and social time, accompanied by a sumptuous meal. The amenities at the Cleckheaton Health Centre for the running of the 'Contact Club' were much envied by our members, and the hope was expressed that similar accommodation would one day be provided at Shipley.

As well as several film shows, and the showing of holiday slides, we have had two speakers during the year. Mr. Marshall from Bingley spoke of his attendance at a Royal Garden Party, and Mrs. Abrahams gave a most interesting talk on 'The Jewish Woman in the home'.

SHIPLEY URBAN DISTRICT

Prepared by the Senior Public Health Inspector

Mr. R. Walker

1969, so far as environmental health work is concerned, was in Shipley a year of consolidation. With the near completion of the slum clearance and smoke control programmes, the staff were able to concentrate more of their efforts and time on improving standards of food hygiene at premises in the town. The inspection of all registered premises under the Offices, Shops & Railway Premises Act, was also completed.

The policy of carrying out further improvements at the abattoir was continued, and although the throughput was marginally less than 1968, it is obvious that the abattoir is providing, for the town and adjoining areas, a useful service.

Two important new enactments came into operation during the year; the Clean Air Act 1968 and the Housing Act 1969; comments on these statutes will be made in the body of the report.

Mr. A. Houldsworth, a student in the department since 1965, was successful in passing the Diploma examination and he obtained a post with Leeds County Borough as District Public Health Inspector. Miss M. Briscoe of Keighley was appointed student Public Health Inspector and is attending a sandwich course at Leeds Polytechnic. Miss Briscoe has the distinction of being the first lady to be appointed as a student in Shipley.

I wish to express my appreciation for the assistance and co-operation which I have received during the year from the staff of the Health Department, officers in other departments and Members of the Council.

HOUSING

The tempo of slum clearance has slowed down as the major part of the programme nears completion. Forty two houses in Shipley Fields Road and Kay Street were inspected and represented in a Clearance Area, forty of these houses were of the back to back type. Confirmation of this Order is awaited; this is the last substantial block of back to back houses in the town.

Since 1953 the number of back to back houses in the town has been reduced from 2,574 to 207. The following table which includes houses in confirmed clearance orders, gives the number of back to back and blind back houses in each of the five wards in the town at the 31st December, 1969.

Central	Nil
North	10
East	42
South	40
West	<u>115</u>
	<u>207</u>

During the year 371 houses were demolished, 222 families comprising 505 persons were rehoused.

One individual house and one basement dwelling had Closing Orders made on them during the year.

IMPROVEMENT GRANTS

The number of applications for grants approved this year was 41 standard and 7 discretionary, this is approximately 30% increase on last year; making a total of 682 grants since the inception of the Improvement Grant Scheme. The figure comprises 381 standard and 301 discretionary grants.

The Housing Act 1969 made sweeping changes in the Improvement Grant Scheme, many of the conditions relating to the payment of grants under the previous legislation were abolished. Changes in the grants were also made, the standard grant being increased from £155 to £200 and the discretionary grant from £400 to £1,000, or £1,200 in certain circumstances.

The procedure for making 'Improvement Areas' has also been simplified, in addition grants of up to £100 per house are available in improvement areas for improving the environment. All these new measures are welcome, money spent on improving the standard of our older houses is money well spent, though care must be exercised to try to ensure that the 'Improvement Areas' of the 70's are not the 'Twilight Areas' of the 50's.

A survey is being conducted in the Saltaire district to establish facts, this area lends itself to this kind of improvement and the residents of Saltaire would reap full advantage from it.

Overcrowding

Overcrowding has ceased to be an acute problem, and it is only on rare occasions that a case of statutory overcrowding is discovered. Close co-operation is maintained with the Housing Office and other sections of the department, so that all premises where overcrowding may exist are inspected.

Housing Development
to 31st December 1969

Private Builders

Since 1946, private builders have completed 1,049 dwellings and provided 76 housing units by conversion to flats; 21 have been constructed this year.

Post-War Housing Units provided by the Council

New houses and flats erected during the year - 41

Houses provided up to 31st December, 1969 - Permanent 3,895
(includes Coach Road
and Hoyle Court 566 and
124.

Housing Inspections

Houses inspected Section 9	20
Houses inspected Section 16	9
Proposed Clearance Areas	76
Proposed Improvement Areas	4
Improvement Grants	243
Houses in Multiple Occupation	23
Housing Surveys	21
Ministry of Housing and Local Government - House condition survey	226
Housing Inspections for other Authorities	36
Qualification Certificates	4

Housing Defects Remedied, 1969

Roofs repaired	5
Plastered walls repaired	7
Plastered ceilings repaired or renewed	6
Eaves gutters repaired or renewed	13
Rain water pipes renewed	12
Chimneys and flues repaired	6
Miscellaneous defects remedied	48

Complaints concerning defects in individual houses continue to decline, this is because sub-standard property is being demolished and the percentage of owner occupiers continues to increase.

Houses let in Multiple Occupation

More of this type of house have come to the department's attention during the year, and in many of them we have been able to secure an improvement in amenities, etc. without resorting to statutory action. Once houses are known to the department regular routine inspections are made to ensure that adequate standards are maintained. Close liaison has been established with the West Riding Fire Officer to ensure that all owners of houses let in multiple occupation have taken adequate steps to provide means of escape in case of fire.

FOOD AND DRUGS

The scale of inspections at premises where food is prepared for sale and sold was maintained during the year. The regular inspection of food premises has resulted in higher standards of food hygiene in the town.

It was not found necessary, during the year, to prosecute anyone for contravention of the Food Hygiene (General) Regulations 1960.

So far as new premises are concerned, we have endeavoured at the planning stage to ensure that the premises comply in all respects with the Food Hygiene Regulations. Suggestions and modifications recommended by the Department have in many cases been implemented.

Visits to Food Premises

	<u>Inspections</u>
Milk Retailers - sampling	97
Manufacture of sausages, etc.)	57
Butchers' shops)	
Fishmongers' and greengrocers' premises	21
Fried fish shops	24
Bakers' and confectioners' shops	24
Bakehouses	27
Grocers' shops	97
Markets	30
Licensed premises	32
Cafes, restaurants	60
Ice cream - Manufacturers' premises	5
Ice cream - shops registered for same only	30
Industrial canteens	17
Wholesale premises	13
School canteens	13
Mobile shops	4
Food complaints - visits	78
Vending machines	6
	<u>635</u>

Food Complaints

During the year 25 complaints were made to the department by members of the public concerning various foods sold in the town. All these foods were alleged to be unfit or not of the quality demanded, the complaints were all investigated and appropriate action was taken.

The department received nine complaints more than in 1968, the figures indicate the public's awareness of the importance of high standards of food production and that they are not, for various reasons, prepared to accept foods which fall short of this standard. The department welcomes the opportunity of investigating complaints concerning unsatisfactory food, it enables us to discuss the complaint with the management and we endeavour to ensure that the company takes measures which will prevent a similar complaint arising.

The following table gives details of the action which was taken with regard to the various complaints. Some of the complaints related to imported foods; from a public health aspect these are more difficult to deal with because of the legal complications.

During the year a total of 1 ton 4 cwts. 35 lbs. of tinned food, etc. was voluntarily surrendered by shops and certified by the department as unfit for human consumption.

FOOD COMPLAINTS

<u>Product</u>	<u>Nature of Complaint</u>	<u>Action Taken</u>
Tomatoes	Containing maggots	Informal action
Cheese	Containing pieces of wire	Informal action
Biscuits	Piece of string in biscuits	Warning letter
Bacon joint	Containing silver foil	Informal action
Portion of fried fish	Containing piece of cardboard	Warning letter
Bread Sandwich cob	Containing foreign material	Warning letter
Yoghurt	Mouldy	Warning letter
Pork sausage	Containing piece of metal	Warning letter
Grapefruit squash	Bottle contained a rubber ring	Warning letter
Sugar	Discoloured	No action
Potatoes	Mouldy	Informal action
Butter	Mouldy	Informal action
Milk	Bottle contained glass	Warning letter
Loaf of bread	Containing insect	Warning letter
Corned beef	Mouldy	Warning letter
Tin of chicken	Containing pieces of metal	Informal action
Cornish pasty	Contained cockroach nymph	Warning letter
Beef chop suey	Containing newspaper	Warning letter
Meat pie	Containing pieces of wood	Warning letter
Chips - cooked	Tasting of paraffin	No action
Rissoles	Alleged to have caused food poisoning	No action.
Cake	Mouldy	Warning letter
Ham	Mouldy	Warning letter
Steak Pie	Hairy material in pie - cattle hide	Informal letter
Fish cake	Not of quality demanded	Warning letter

Sampling

ShIPLEY is not a Food and Drugs Authority and the majority of the sampling under the Food and Drugs Act 1955 is undertaken by the West Riding County Council Department of Weights and Measures and Consumer Protection. During the year 41 samples of milk and 18 samples of other foods and drugs were taken. Four of the milk samples were low in fat content, in each case the vendor was sent a cautionary letter. Two pork sausage samples were found to be low in meat content. In one case the manufacturer was sent a cautionary letter; the other, where the meat content was only 52%; was taken to Court and a fine of £10 plus costs was imposed.

Bacteriological Examination of Milk

	<u>Samples Submitted</u>	<u>Satisfactory</u>	<u>Unsatisfactory</u>	<u>Void</u>
Methylene Blue Test	50	45	5	-
Phosphatase Test	19	19	-	-
Brucella Abortus Ring Test	77	67	9 positive	1
Brucella Abortus Culture	39	33	6 "	-

The foregoing table shows the number of milk samples which were taken in the town, and which were submitted to the Public Health Laboratory for the prescribed examinations. So far as the unsatisfactory samples are concerned one of the Methylene Blue Test failures originated from a producer in Shipley. All the samples taken to determine the presence of Brucellosis, which proved positive, were, with one exception from producers outside the town.

24 samples of milk were submitted to the T.T.C. test, one of the recommended tests to determine the presence of antibiotics in milk, all these samples proved negative.

MILK DISTRIBUTION

Resident in the District at the end of the year:-

Distributors of milk	25
Dairies	1
Premises at which milk is sold only in sealed bottles	<u>54</u> <u>80</u>

Non-resident distributors numbered 32

Licences to deal in designated milks are now issued by the West Riding County Council acting as Food and Drugs Authority.

MEAT INSPECTION

During the course of the year, the policy of improving the facilities at the abattoir has continued. Arrangements had been made before the end of the year to instal a new system of overhead tracking in the sheep

slaughter and hanging halls.

The throughput showed a decrease from 58,602 in 1968 to 52,039. In my view there were two principal reasons for this reduction. Firstly, the sheep stock in the country had not properly recovered from the very serious foot and mouth outbreak in 1968, and secondly consumer resistance to the high price of red meat.

Discussions were held with the Pakistani butchers and their community leaders on the question of ritual slaughter, little progress was made, the main point to emerge from the talks was the determined opposition of the Muslims to the pre-stunning of animals prior to slaughter.

The income for the financial year ending 31st March, 1970 was £11,941 compared with £14,232 in 1969.

There are no private slaughterhouses in the district.

Animals killed during the year

Beasts	1,788
Calves	600
Sheep	46,944
Pigs	2,655
Goats	52
	<u>52,039</u>

The number of cows killed was 118, 6.60% of the bovines slaughtered compared with 8.19% in 1968

15.2% in 1967

15.16% in 1966

5.30% in 1965

0.82% in 1964

Return of Animals Slaughtered
and meat inspected during 1969

	<u>Cattle (excluding cows)</u>	<u>Cows</u>	<u>Calves</u>	<u>Sheep and Lambs</u>	<u>Pigs</u>	<u>Goats</u>
Number inspected	1,670	118	600	46,944	2,655	52
<u>All disease except Tuberculosis:</u>						
Whole carcasses condemned	-	-	8	357	5	7
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	381	31	2	17,231	201	-
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis	22.8	26.3	1.7	37.5	7.8	13.5

Return of Animals slaughtered
and meat inspected during 1969

	<u>Cattle (excluding cows)</u>	<u>Cows</u>	<u>Calves</u>	<u>Sheep and Lambs</u>	<u>Pigs</u>
<u>Tuberculosis only:</u>					
Whole carcasses condemned	-	-	-	-	-
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	1	-	-	-	4
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis	0.06	-	-	-	0.15

Cysticercosis

Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	<u>Cattle</u> 8
Carcass submitted to treatment by refrigeration	1

MEAT CONDEMNED AT PUBLIC ABATTOIR

	<u>Tons</u>	<u>Cwts.</u>	<u>Qrs.</u>	<u>lbs.</u>
Total weight condemned 1969	28	15	-	4
Total weight condemned 1968	26	9	-	5
Total weight condemned 1967	22	-	1	24
Total weight condemned 1966	11	16	2	5
Total weight condemned 1965	3	1	2	24
Total weight condemned 1964	6	1	1	18

Slaughtermen's licences

35 licences to slaughter animals were issued during the year.

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION

The Shipley No. 10 and 11 Smoke Control Orders were made on the 21st October, 1969, and submitted to the Minister for confirmation. These two Orders complete the Council's Smoke Control programme, and subject to their confirmation by the Minister, the whole of the town will be covered by Orders.

It is regretted that in many parts of the country, particularly in the Midlands and the North, smoke control programmes have received a severe setback owing to the acute shortage of solid smokeless fuels. In many cases programmes have been halted and in a few instances confirmed Smoke Control Orders have been suspended. From public health and amenity aspects it is most unfortunate that the Smoke Control programme has been retarded. There appears to have been a singular lack of liaison between the major fuel producers and this has aggravated the situation. More cooperation between the producers and a firmer lead from the Government in establishing a comprehensive fuel policy would have prevented this situation arising.

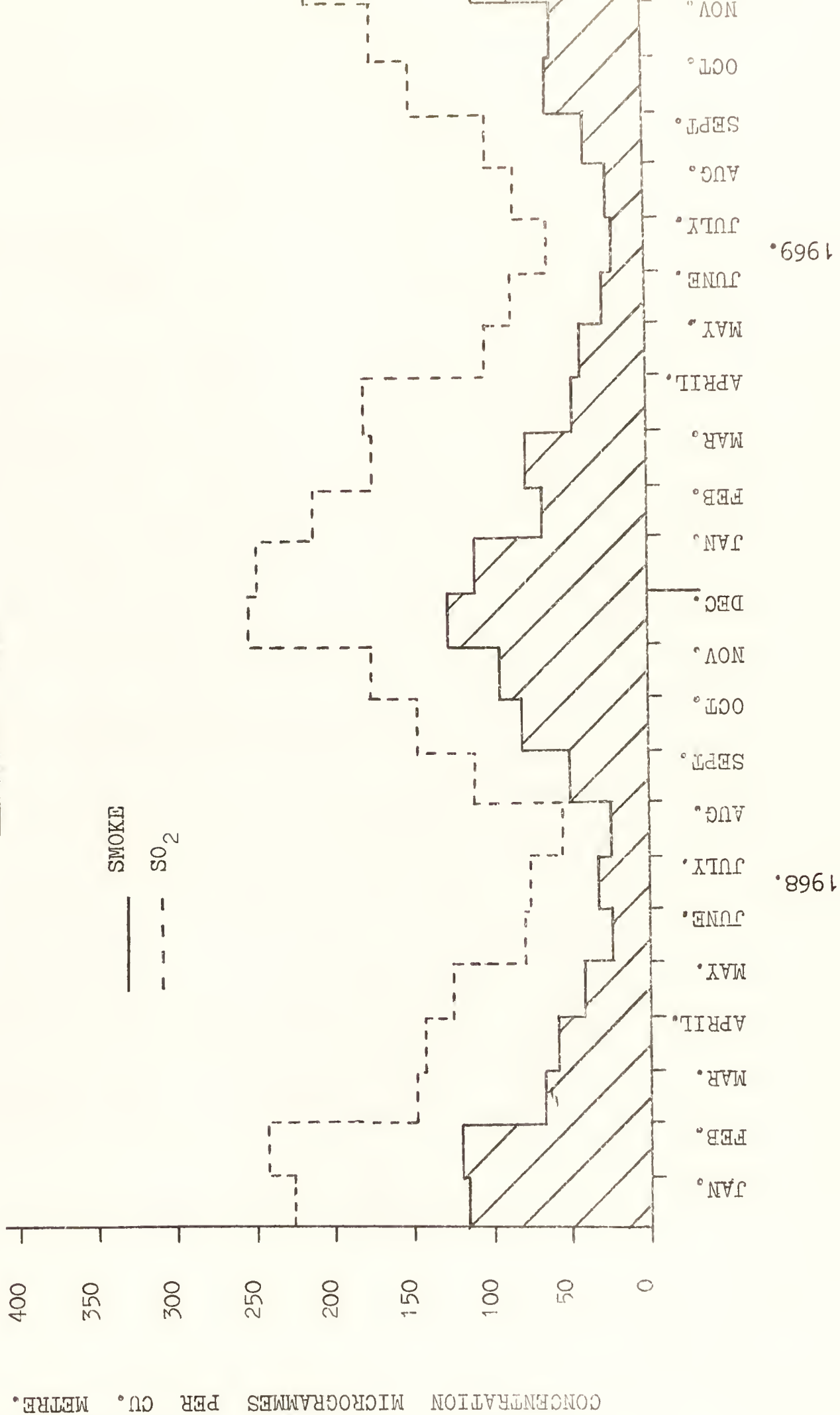
Fortunately in Shipley the solid smokeless fuel position has not been too serious but it has meant that the implementation of the two final orders has been deferred until 1st June 1971 instead of coming into operation in the Autumn of 1970. The Clean Air Act, 1968 came into force during the year and it contained many excellent provisions which should assist local authorities in their endeavours to combat atmospheric pollution. Among the more important provisions are additional powers to deal with dark smoke emissions from industrial or trade premises. Tighter local authority control on chimney heights, the power of the Minister to make regulations prescribing limits of grit and dust emissions from chimneys. A loop-hole in the 1956 Act was closed making it an offence to sell by retail bituminous fuel in a smoke control area.

So far as industrial pollution is concerned the position has been fairly satisfactory. A number of plants have been modernised and, generally speaking, industrialists have been co-operative and have appreciated the importance of complying with the Clean Air Act. During the course of the year 50 timed observations were carried out on industrial chimneys, and 24 inspections of industrial plant were made. Three notices of offence, under Section 1 of the Clean Air Act, were served, but legal proceedings were not instituted in regard to these offences.

The volumetric smoke and sulphur dioxide apparatus has operated throughout the year. On the following page a graph is shown indicating the various levels of pollution at different periods of the year. For comparison purposes the graph covers a period of two years. The average monthly level of smoke pollution for the year is 65.5 m.g./c.m. compared with 70.3 m.g./c.m. for the previous year. In 1966, the first complete year that measurements were taken, the average smoke concentration was 110.3 m.g./c.m. which indicates that over a period of three years a reduction of smoke pollution in excess of 40% has been achieved. This reduction in pollution is welcome and encouraging and it strongly endorses the Council's decision to maintain the town's smoke control programme.

GRAPH TO SHOW SMOKE AND SULPHUR DIOXIDE
CONCENTRATIONS IN SHIPLEY DURING

1968 AND 1969.



The average level of Sulphur Dioxide concentration for the period was 141.2 m.g./c.m. compared with 147.1 m.g./c.m. in 1968.

CLEAN AIR ACT, 1956

SMOKE CONTROL AREAS

Orders in operation on 31st December, 1969:-

The Shipley No. 1 (Saltaire) Smoke Control Order, 1958
Operative date - 1st September, 1960
Houses - 1,274. Other premises - 52. 239 acres.

The Shipley No. 2 (Nab Wood) Smoke Control Order, 1961
Operative date - 1st November, 1962
Houses - 1,480. Other premises - 49. 535 acres.

The Shipley No. 3 Smoke Control Order, 1963
Operative date - 1st October, 1964
Houses - 324. Other premises - nil. 25.7 acres.

The Shipley No. 4 (Owlet Hall) Smoke Control Order, 1963
Operative date - 1st November, 1964
Houses 954. Other premises - 27. 170 acres.

The Shipley No. 5 (Bradford Road) Smoke Control Order, 1963
Operative date - 1st November, 1964
Houses - 880. Other premises - 22. 282 acres.

The Shipley No. 6 (Leeds Road) Smoke Control Order, 1964
Operative date - 1st November, 1965
Houses - 1,124. Other premises - 41. 254 acres.

The Shipley No. 7 Smoke Control Order, 1965
Operative date - 1st November, 1966
Houses - 463. Other premises - 3. 53.8 acres.

The Shipley No. 8 Smoke Control Order, 1965
Operative date - 1st November, 1966
Houses - 1,036. Other premises - 133. 124.8 acres.

The Shipley No. 9 (Wrose) Smoke Control Order, 1967
Operative date - 1st November, 1968
Houses - 1,494. Other premises - 32. 249.4 acres.

Total to date:- Houses 10,550
Other premises 359
Acres 1,933.7

Smoke Control Orders not yet confirmed

The Shipley No. 10 (Central Area) Smoke Control Order, 1969
Proposed operative date - 1st November, 1970
Houses - 562. Other premises - 325. Acres 239.

The Shipley No. 11 Smoke Control Order, 1969
Proposed operative date - 1st November, 1970
Houses - 133. Other premises - 19. Acres 11.

PUBLIC CLEANSING

In spite of labour difficulties, the department has been able to maintain, with a few exceptions, the weekly collection service throughout the town. The recruitment of a suitable labour force still presents problems and, in my view, will continue to do so until the job of refuse collector is made, financially, more attractive. Requests for the removal of bulky items of refuse are increasing but generally speaking the department has been able to cope with them. A free service is provided for pensioners and householders of limited means.

The following tables give details of the vehicles which formed the refuse collection fleet during the year. During the year, the Council resolved to replace all the existing fleet with vehicles having a high degree of compression. The first of these vehicles, a 35 cubic yard 'Pakamatic' was ordered in May, regrettably although we had been quoted five to six months' delivery, the vehicle had not arrived by the end of the year.

VEHICLES IN USE FOR REFUSE COLLECTION

Purchased

1952	1	S & D	10 cu. yd. Side Loader	-	House Refuse (Reserve)
1960	1	Karrier	16/18 cu. yd. Dual Tip	-	House and Trade Refuse.
1961	1	Karrier	16/18 cu. yd. Dual Tip	-	House Refuse
1961	1	Karrier	16/18 cu. yd. Dual Tip	-	House Refuse
1963	1	Karrier	16/18 cu. yd. Dual Tip	-	House Refuse
1967	1	Karrier	16/18 cu. yd. Dual Tip	-	House Refuse
1957	1	Karrier	10 cu. yd. Side Loader	-	Miscellaneous Refuse Slaughterhouse refuse, manure, furniture, etc.

Paper Sacks

All new Council flats and maisonettes are being provided with a paper sack system for refuse storage. There is now a total of 2,000 dwellings using paper sacks.

We are continuing to use the $3\frac{1}{4}$ cu.ft. sack, the increased capacity of this type of sack has enabled us to cope more easily with the increasing volume of domestic refuse.

During the latter part of the year a bin-liner 'Pilot Scheme' was carried out in part of the Saltaire district. The area of Saltaire selected for the experiment was typical of the district and included houses where long carries were involved because of vehicle inaccessibility. The experiment continued for a period of eight weeks. Prior to the commencement of the scheme each of the 135 householders taking part in the Survey had been written to. The bin liner system was explained to them and their co-operation was requested. For half the period paper sacks were supplied and for the other four weeks plastic sacks. The length of time taken to empty the bins, etc. varied but on average there was an approximate saving of 20% on man hours.

At the conclusion of the experiment, one householder in three participating in the scheme, was written to and invited to complete a questionnaire adding any other comments which they considered relevant. Eighty per cent of the householders returned the questionnaires and with one exception they were wholeheartedly in favour of the scheme, expressing the view that they would like the scheme extended on a permanent basis. A ratio of four to one preferred the plastic sack to the paper sack.

This was a most useful and informative experiment and was extremely well received by the public. Utilising the existing bin for sacks as opposed to providing a purpose made sack holder overcomes many of the disadvantages of introducing a large scale paper sack scheme. I referred in my 1967 report to the fact that the Working Party on 'Refuse Storage and Collection' had strongly emphasised the point that, in their opinion, the paper sack system of refuse storage was one of two systems which they would recommend. My own view is that the paper or plastic sack used as a bin liner, is a first rate system of refuse storage and it has many advantages over the dustbin. Furthermore, I should like to see a phased programme adopted to cover the whole town.

Trade Refuse

The Council entered into 294 contracts to remove trade refuse, the income from this source was £1,349 compared with £1,369 for 1968.

Refuse Disposal

In June we commenced tipping at Wrose Brow as Gaisby Lane had been tipped to capacity. We continue to provide tipping facilities for Baildon Urban District Council for which an appropriate charge is made.

The changing nature of domestic refuse, and the problem of obtaining suitable covering material continues to present the department with serious difficulties at the tip. Whilst every effort is made adequately to cover the refuse, this is not always possible. This problem will intensify as time progresses, furthermore the amount of tipping space available in Shipley is very limited. Further discussions were held with Bingley Urban District Council and Baildon Urban District Council concerning a joint refuse disposal scheme. After receiving a feasibility report from consultants engaged for this purpose, an approach was made to Bradford County Borough to join the scheme. Bradford agreed and a Joint Committee has been set up to examine this subject. The consultants referred to earlier have been commissioned to provide a further report and discussions on the joint project are continuing.

I have continued the system of tip watching which was inaugurated last year to cut down the number of tip fires. This system, though not inexpensive, achieves its objective.

Under the provisions of the Civic Amenities Act 1967, three abandoned motor vehicles were collected and disposed of.

The income from the tip was £714, a decrease of £46 on last year.

Salvage

The department continued to encourage householders to keep waste paper separate from domestic refuse. In May, in conjunction with Thames Board Mills, we ran a publicity scheme in the town. The following month the department sent a record fifty five tons of paper to the mills. This tempo was not maintained but, nevertheless, the total figure for the year of 459 tons compares very favourably with the 392 tons collected in 1968, an increase of $16\frac{1}{2}\%$. The income from this source increased substantially from £3,466 in 1968 to £4,626 this year, an increase of 33%. The price of cardboard and mixed waste was raised by 10/- per ton; newspaper was raised by 20/-. Higher rates were introduced towards the end of the year but did not become effective until 29th December, 1969.

The Powell Continuous Baler which had been installed in 1952 continues to make very satisfactory bales, but during the past two or three years repairs and maintenance costs have risen appreciably. Consideration was therefore being given to replacing it with a more modern baler.

Salvage 1969

Month	Tons	Cwts.	Qrs.	£.	s.	d.
January	37.	3.	0.	338.	8.	9.
February	40.	5.	0.	389.	15.	3.
March	30.	6.	0.	289.	13.	0.
April	33.	5.	0.	341.	3.	6.
May	40.	14.	0.	408.	4.	9.
June	55.	12.	0.	565.	4.	0.
July	36.	7.	0.	368.	10.	3.
August	41.	5.	0.	429.	12.	0.
September	34.	1.	0.	349.	4.	3.
October	44.	1.	0.	458.	15.	6.
November	39.	11.	0.	403.	5.	6.
December	26.	15.	0.	284.	2.	3.
	<u>459.</u>	<u>5.</u>	<u>0.</u>	<u>4,625.</u>	<u>19.</u>	<u>0.</u>

WATER SUPPLY

The Rombalds Water Board supply the district with water. The basic source of Shipley's water is Sweet Well and Low Moor Springs on Morton Moor. Every domestic dwelling in the town has an internal piped supply of water from the public supply. One premises has a private supply of water.

The following figures, which have been supplied by the Rombalds Water Board, give details of the consumption of water, which continues to increase.

Average daily total consumption	= 1,730,000 gallons
Average daily total consumption per head	= 59.63 gallons
Average daily domestic consumption	= 1,500,000 gallons
Average daily domestic consumption per head	= 51.71 gallons
Average daily metered consumption	= 230,000 gallons

Bacteriological Examination of Water Supplies

Monthly samples were taken as routine from four points in the town (corresponding with the supply), and from various points on the 'collection' or storage side of the undertaking. Samples were examined by the Laboratory during 1969 and the results are tabulated below. Samples were also taken of domestic supplies. The three suspicious samples in the Table were the result of a chlorination failure.

Results of Public Health Laboratory (Bacteriological Examinations)

Treated Water

Shipley Water Supply (samples)

<u>Presumptive B. Coli Count</u> <u>per 100 ml. water</u>	<u>Town Samples</u>		<u>Bradford supply for</u> <u>Shipley (samples)</u>	
	<u>High</u> <u>Level</u>	<u>Low</u> <u>Level</u>	<u>High</u> <u>Level</u>	<u>Low</u> <u>Level</u>
(Class 1) Highly Satisfactory	39	46	34	34
1-2 (Class 11) Satisfactory	2	7	-	1
3-10 (Class 111) Suspicious	-	3	-	-
Over 10 (Class IV) Unsatisfactory	-	-	-	-

Untreated Water

Shipley Collection (samples)

<u>Presumptive B. Coli Count</u> <u>per 100 ml. water</u>	<u>Before</u> <u>Impounding</u>	<u>Impounding</u> <u>Reservoir</u>
0 - 2	8	6
3 -25	-	1
26-49	-	-
50 and over	-	1

Chemical Analysis

Five samples were taken from premises in the town where the occupiers had complained about the quality of the water.

Plumbo-Solveney

Ten chemical analyses of water were carried out during the year to ascertain evidence of plumbo-solvent action. Some of the samples were not entirely satisfactory, in one instance a lead service pipe was replaced by copper.

Swimming Baths

Regular samples of swimming bath water were taken throughout the year; it is the department's policy to take the samples at more frequent intervals during the summer.

43 samples were taken and submitted for bacteriological examination, and 5 separate samples were submitted for chemical analysis, all of which proved satisfactory.

FACTORIES ACT, 1961

The following figures show the number of factories on the register and the number of inspections which have been made.

Factories with power	202
Factories without power	<u>12</u>
Total	<u>214</u>

Number of inspections of factories:-

(a) with mechanical power	20
(b) without mechanical power	7
(c) outworkers	<u>10</u>
Total	<u>37</u>

OFFICES SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963

During 1969, all the primary inspections of premises registered under the above Act, were completed. An appreciable improvement, so far as conditions in offices are concerned, was achieved. The section of the Act which deals with the guarding of dangerous machinery, has given us the most problems. Many of the machines are obsolete and it has not been possible to provide suitable guards for them. In these circumstances, the only alternative is to provide new or more up-to-date machinery which is adequately guarded and in some cases there has been opposition to this.

During the year 6 accidents were reported under Section 48 of the Act, two of the accidents were investigated and in some cases recommendations designed to prevent a similar occurrence were made to the firms concerned.

Class of Premises	Number of premises registered during the year	Number of registered premises at end of year	Number of registered premises receiving a general inspection during the year
Offices	-	84	10
Retail Shops	6	195	35
Wholesale Warehouses	-	5	-
Catering Establishments	--	24	13
Fuel Storage Depot	-	1	-
Totals	6	309	58

TOTAL NUMBER OF VISITS OF ALL KINDS BY INSPECTORS
TO REGISTERED PREMISES UNDER THE ACT - 161

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT 1949

The total number of visits made this year was 1,220 compared with 1,232 in 1968. The number of complaints received was marginally less than last year.

Systematic treatment of the sewerage system was carried out during the year and I have no doubt that this policy is reaping dividends. Fluoracetamide, a direct acting poison, was used for this treatment, 320 manholes were treated.

71 various complaints concerning wasps nests and other insect pests were also dealt with by the department during the year.

THE ANIMAL BOARDING ESTABLISHMENTS ACT 1963

One additional premises was registered during the year, so that there are now three in the town. All of the premises are visited periodically to ensure that the businesses are properly conducted.

THE RIDING ESTABLISHMENTS ACT 1964

One establishment was registered during the year after satisfying the department that the provisions of the Act were complied with.

GYPSIES AND ITINERANTS

For many years there has been a problem with gypsies and itinerants camping on derelict land in Powell Road. We have noted that in recent years, particularly during the winter, more families have been parking their caravans on this plot of land. At the beginning of the year there were twelve vans occupied by more than thirty people, including eleven children on the site. There are no facilities on the site whatsoever, the itinerants scrounge water where they can and because of the absence of sanitary facilities the conditions of the site was filthy. In that condition the site, in my opinion, presented a serious health hazard; the department had made a number of unsuccessful efforts to persuade the itinerants to move on.

It was considered, therefore, that drastic action was required, and the itinerants were given seventy two hours notice that the Council intended to bull-doze the site; any vans remaining on the site at the expiration of that time, would be towed off. With one exception all the families had moved off before the appointed hour. It was necessary to enlist the aid of the police before this family would leave; one particular individual showed a great deal of animosity towards the staff of the department. In addition to using abusive language he hurled a large piece of stone at one member of the department.

When the site was clear the bull-dozer moved in and this plot of land has now been made inaccessible for caravans.

THE NOISE ABATEMENT ACT 1960

Four complaints alleging noise nuisance were investigated during the year. Informal action was taken to either abate or mitigate the noise. Two of the complaints emanated from an industrial source.

BYE-LAWS

(in force related to Public Health)

Handling, Sale and Delivery of Food, Section 15, Food & Drugs Act, 1955
Buildings, Public Health Act, 1936.

Hairdressers and Barbers, Section 120 W.R.C.C. (General Powers) Act 1951

W.R.C.C. BYE-LAWS

(Local Government Act, 1888, and other Acts)

Children and Young Persons Act, 1933

Carrying Dangerous or Offensive Articles along Footpaths

Carrying offal through streets

Street Cries

Spitting in Certain Public Places

Leaving Orange Peel, Banana Skin, etc. on Footways

Bye-laws under the Highways and Locomotive Acts

Suppression of Litter

Control of Wireless Loudspeakers, Gramophones, in Public Places, etc.

Dogs Fouling Footways

Sale of Contraceptives in Automatic Machines

PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTION

619 complaints were received during the year, a decrease of 25 compared with 1968. These are listed below:-

Housing Defects	130
Choked drains or sewers	60
Water supply	25
Defective drains	30
Verminous houses	12
Rat or mice infestations	237
Miscellaneous	<u>125</u>
	<u>619</u>

INSPECTIONS

Dwellinghouses (Public Health Act)	670
Tents, Vans and Sheds	64
Refuse Receptacles	101
Cinemas	-
Piggeries	3
Verminous or Dirty Houses	28
Means of Escape in case of Fire	6
Clean Air Act:-	
(1) Observations (Factory chimneys)	50
(2) Plant inspected	24
(3) Inspection and reinspection of houses (Smoke Control Areas)	98
(4) Interviews	87
Shops Act, 1950	7
Rats and mice	1,220
Sanitary accommodation	31
School, Public or Hotel Conveniences	26
Maggot breeding premises	106
Visits to work in progress	270
Cleansing department	86
Refuse Tips	204
Mortuary	12
Accumulations of refuse	125
Water supply	100
Re Salvage	20
Miscellaneous visits or inspections	508
Interviews	1,100
Nuisances	166
Re-inspections under Public Health Act	115

NOTICES SERVED DURING 1969

Statutory Notices

	Outstanding at 31.12.68	Served during 1969	Complied with 1969	Outstanding at 31.12.69
Public Health Act 1936	-	25	21	4
Clean Air Act 1956	-	2	2	-
Housing Act 1957	-	1	1	-

Informal Notices

Food & Drugs Act 1955	12	9	10	11
Food Hygiene (Gen) Regulations 1960	29	13	38	4
Offices, Shops and Rail- way Premises Act, 1963	40	19	46	13
Factories Act	3	1	4	-
Housing Act 1957	4	1	5	-
Public Health Act 1936	13	11	22	2

BINGLEY URBAN DISTRICT

Prepared by the Chief Public Health Inspector

Mr. J. Aveyard

It is fortunate that in July, Mr. Haworth and Mr. Rhodes qualified as public health inspectors and each was duly appointed to the post of additional inspector. Mr. Jones the new pupil commenced his training in October.

Mid-way through the year, the sudden death of Mr. A. Robertshaw the smoke control inspector, was a severe shock. His conscientious work is sadly missed. He was due to retire in the early part of 1971 and the smoke control programme was due to be completed in the latter part of 1970; thus he would have played a prominent part in accomplishing a major achievement in public health work. The loss of Mr. Robertshaw occurred at a time when, in an endeavour to regain time lost in the scheduled programme due to the holding of public inquiries, three smoke control orders were being implemented, the greatest number the department had been involved with at any one time.

It was anticipated that a further 18 months work would see the completion of the smoke control programme, and it was decided not to attempt to replace Mr. Robertshaw. Considerable additional work was therefore placed on the inspectors previously mentioned, and although it was inevitable that certain other aspects of public health work would be adversely affected, work of an urgent nature has been expedited without delay.

FOOD HYGIENE AND SUPERVISION

There is little doubt that the quality of foodstuffs is continually rising, especially the standards of cleanliness of raw foods. Their presentation for sale is perhaps the primary incentive of the trade, and the washing and wrapping of raw vegetables, salads and fruits, referred to with a touch of scorn in certain quarters not long ago, is now a fact. Nevertheless it is an improvement which should not be overlooked, and one which is usually undertaken by the larger firms.

Similarly, it is usually the larger concerns which pre-wrap confectionery, dairy products, meat, bacon, and meat products, etc. In certain instances however, the quality control with regard to the freshness of the food at the time of sale, has been remiss.

1. Unsound Food

It is usually the manufactured or processed foods which give rise to complaints, where inspection cannot always intercept and detect the cause, and the undermentioned 10 cases were brought to light by members of the general public.

Nature of Complaint	Cause (if known)	Action taken
Gastric pain - possibly caused by Tartare sauce		Investigation only Negative evidence
Insect in can of Peaches		Investigation and warning
Metal wire in piece of bread	Negligence at bakehouse	Investigation and legal proceedings
Fried Fish Cakes - query bad potato content	Exposure of potato to air, before cooking	Investigation only
Mould on beef pie	Inefficient turnover of stock	Investigation and warning
Fly in teacake	Negligence at bakehouse	Investigation and warning
Fly in packet of tea		Investigation only
Fruit beetle in can of South African pineapple		Investigation and warning
Mould on loaf of bread	Inefficient turnover of stock	Investigation and warning
Wood splinter in packet of nuts		Investigation and warning

The undermentioned foodstuffs were examined and condemned as unfit for human consumption:-

Cooked meat and meat products	57 lbs
Canned meats	36 lbs
Frozen Foods	303 lbs

2. Food Premises

A summary of the categories of premises is given below:-

Catering establishments	45
Retail shops	217
Bakehouses	13
Premises registered for the sale of ice cream	64
Premises registered for the manufacture of meat products, potted or preserved foods	12
Mobile vendors registered	27

3. Inspections

Number of inspections of food premises	93
Number of contraventions reported	89
Notices issued	38

Where necessary, advice is given to the proprietors and staff in connection with food hygiene legislation, and good practice.

4. Poultry Processing

One slaughtering and packing station is operated at Harecroft at which the hygiene standard is satisfactory. The processing plant is on the conventional line system and the birds, immediately after slaughter, evisceration and cleaning, are blast frozen following a period of chilling.

Turkey, fowl and chickens are handled and the purchase of these is on a highly selective basis, consequently the percentage of rejections is low.

The throughput of the plant is approximately 150,000 birds per year.

5. Milk Supply

Retail milk from farm bottle supplies are sampled at regular intervals and submitted for bacteriological examination at the Public Health Laboratory. Samples which indicate the presence of infection, prompt an investigation of the appropriate milk herd and the infected

animals are identified, isolated and the milk from same is withdrawn from the farm bottled supply.

The summary of results is given as follows:-

	<u>Number Examined</u>	<u>Satisfactory</u>	<u>Unsatis- factory</u>
Brucella Abortus - Ring Test	863	766	97
Brucella Abortus - Culture	106	65	41

6. Water Supplies

I am indebted to Mr. Haslock, the Council's Water Engineer, who has supplied the following information:-

The Council are water undertakers for the whole area at present (except in respect of Harden, Crossflatts and Eldwick, which are supplied directly by Bradford Corporation, and the Branksome Drive area, which is supplied by Shipley Urban District Council).

In addition, approximately 50% of the total volume is obtained in bulk from Bradford.

The main sources of supply within the district are springs on St. Ives estate and in Ruin Bank Wood, moorland gathering ground on Harden Moor and St. Ives Estate, Bleak House and Lees Moor, Cullingworth.

The estimated population supplied with water is 19,560, with an average daily consumption of 958,000 gallons. Trade consumption is 161,000 gallons per day, which represents an average daily consumption of 8.7 gallons per head. The average daily domestic consumption is 40.8 gallons per head.

Sampling of water from all sources has continued during the year and samples have been submitted for bacteriological examination, chemical analysis and for testing for plumbo solvency.

Many private supplies still exist within the district and efforts have been made to improve or replace these supplies wherever possible.

<u>Samples by the Water Engineer</u>	<u>Satisfactory</u>	<u>Unsatisfactory</u>
Treated Waters	19	1
Raw Waters	15	6
Chemical	3	-

In addition to the work carried out by Mr. Haslock, mentioned above, regular sampling of the public supplies is undertaken by this department, and private water supplies which serve some 200 premises are checked and sampled as regularly as possible.

A close liaison is kept with the Water Engineer in connection with the above work and, where possible, premises are connected to the public supplies.

Ten houses in the Gawthorpe area were connected to the public supply, which had previously utilised spring water.

The examination of the public water supply to eleven houses at Park Top, Eldwick proved that the quantity of water was inadequate and at the end of the year, the appropriate procedure was commenced to replace the existing service pipes and instal a new main extension in co-operation with the Bradford Water Undertaking.

The figures below indicate details of the sampling carried out by the department.

	Chemical		Plumbo-Solvency		Bacteriological	
	<u>Satis- factory</u>	<u>Unsatis- factory</u>	<u>Satis- factory</u>	<u>Unsatis- factory</u>	<u>Satis- factory</u>	<u>Unsatis- factory</u>
Public Supplies	-	-	20	4	-	-
Private Supplies	1	2	-	-	5	21
Totals	1	2	20	4	5	21

In assessing unsatisfactory plumbo-solvency samples a criterion of 0.05 p.p.m. of lead has been taken, i.e. the World Health Organisation standard.

7. Atmospheric Pollution

The table below indicates the progress to date, of the smoke control programme.

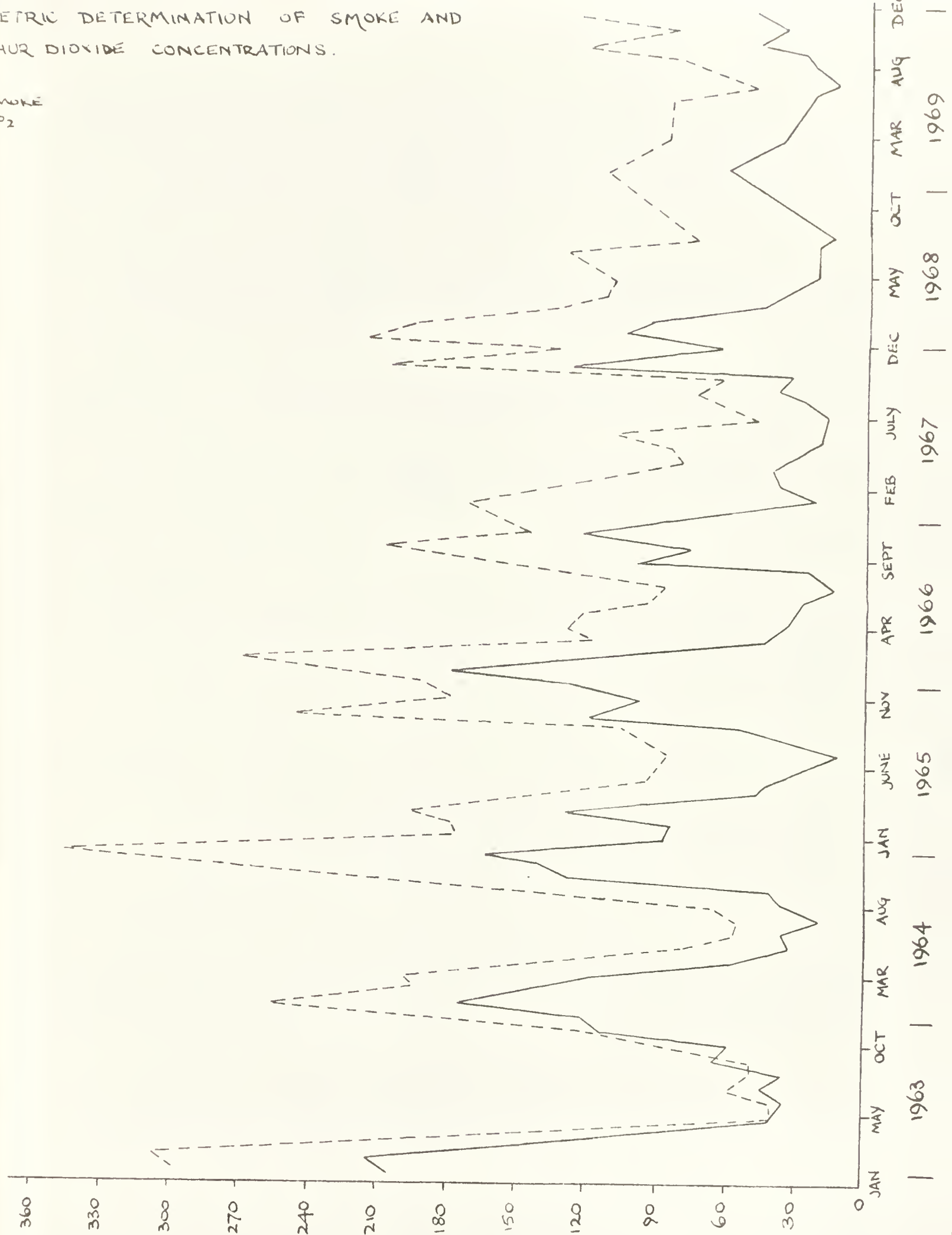
It will be seen that the Cullingworth No. 15 Smoke Control Order came into operation during the year and in addition, two more Orders were confirmed i.e. the Wilsden No. 14 and the Eldwick No. 16, the two latter mentioned to become operative in 1970.

One small area has yet to be dealt with under those provisions of the Clean Air Act relating to smoke control areas; that part being the central area of the town, a large proportion of which is intended to be redeveloped.

<u>Year Made</u>	<u>No. of Orders</u>	<u>Date Confirmed</u>	<u>Date of Operation</u>	<u>No. of Houses</u>
1960	1	1961	1962	93
"	2	1961	1962	1151
1961	3	1962	1962	40
1962	4	1962	1963	847
"	5	1962	1963	180
"	6	1962	1963	55
1963	7	1963	1964	75
"	8	1963	1964	100
"	9	1963	1964	50
"	10	1964	1964	192
"	11	1964	1964	1374
1964	12	1965	1965	1190
1965	13	1966	1967	1527
1967	14	1969	1970	1009
1968	15	1968	1969	643
"	16	1969	1970	420
1969	13 variation	1969	1970	10

A factor which is having a damaging effect upon the satisfactory progress of the clean air movement, is the doubt that arises each winter with regard to the adequacy of supplies of solid smokeless fuels for the domestic market. Bingley has perhaps been more fortunate than some areas of the West Riding during such periods. Nevertheless, shortages have been experienced and it is apparent that a solution can only be obtained at national level. The "designation"

SMOKE
SO₂



of appliances in respect of which an adequate supply of fuel cannot be assured, would not be an unprecedented step to take and may be appropriate in some districts, but for local authorities such as Bingley U.D. Council who are approaching the completion of their smoke control programme, the implementation of the requirements of their smoke control orders may present difficulties to say the least.

8. Measurement of Pollution

The volumetric measurement of pollution is undertaken by the use of equipment which is housed in the Town Hall, Bingley, where readings are taken daily during the week.

From the condensed readings, the graph gives an indication of the levels of pollution of the atmosphere from smoke and sulphur dioxide, since 1963.

Whilst it would be misleading to select any one year to indicate a trend, the graph shows a gradual decline at periods of maximum winter pollution.

9. Inspections

Domestic Premises:-

Houses inspected in proposed smoke control areas	50
" " " confirmed " " "	882
Visits in connection with smoke nuisances	28
Cautions served in connection with offences	7

Industrial Premises:-

Number of observations carried out	37
Number of contraventions (Dark Smoke Regulations)	15
Inspections of boiler plants and furnaces	13
Cautions served in connection with offences	5

10. Caravan Sites

There are two caravan sites licenced for more than 5 caravans and two sites licenced for one caravan each. The larger sites are situated at Broadstones, Eldwick and Goit Stock, Harden, with capacities of 40 and 66 respectively

I am again unable to report that the Goit Stock Caravan Site is fully operational, due to no fault of the Council nor to any misdemeanor of the licensee, who has prepared the site for occupation.

11. Mortuary

The mortuary was not used during 1969, and its retention may not be required after 1970. The facilities are however kept in a state of readiness.

12. Prevention of Damage by Pests Act

The Council's sewer system is treated 3 times per year as a precautionary measure of controlling the rodent population. When necessary, certain sections of sewers are treated for specific infestations.

Surface treatments for the destruction of rats and mice are undertaken at both domestic and industrial premises and the following figures indicate the work done in connection with surface infestations:-

Total number of properties inspected	207
Number infested by rats	74
Number infested by mice	104

13. Drainage and Sewerage

Although there are a considerable number of properties which are not connected to the Council's sewers, due to the rural character of a large proportion of the district, the number of properties without flush water closets is gradually being reduced, and there are now some 47 permanent properties with closet pails.

The main sewage works are situated at Dowley Gap and small sewage treatment plants are provided at Harecroft, Flappit and Hallas Bridge, to serve the respective communities.

Other communities out of reach of sewers are chiefly those at Low Springs, High Eldwick, and the various farms in the Wilsden and Cullingworth areas. A service is provided for the emptying of drainage tanks at such properties, by utilising gully-cesspool emptiers.

Due to the considerable development of new areas of land in various parts of the district during the past 20 years, it has been necessary for the Council to make provision for considerable improvement of the main sewerage system. A commencement of this work is anticipated in 1970.

An extension of the sewage works is also under consideration.

14. Natural Water Courses

The district is abundantly supplied with rivers and streams and a considerable amount of time is devoted to abating pollution promptly when such incidents arise.

Pollution usually arises from defects in drainage systems or by accidental contamination.

Improvement in the general quality of stream waters has been a gradual process during past years in an endeavour to achieve the highest possible standard.

15. Public Bathing

The water at the swimming bath at Myrtle Grove is strictly controlled by the Baths Manager and the results of tests carried out by this department have been satisfactory on each occasion.

The paddling pool situated in Myrtle Park, is kept in good condition and has been well used during the summer.

16. Offices, Shops & Railway Premises Act, 1963

It has not been possible to maintain regular routine inspections, as in previous years.

Details of the premises registered are given below:-

<u>Class of Premises</u>	<u>No. of Registered Premises</u>	<u>No. of persons employed</u>	
		<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
Offices	48	190	147
Retail Shops	126	116	279
Wholesale Premises	2	5	3
Catering Establishments	20	68	101
Fuel Storage Depots	3	16	-
Total	199	395	530

925

No. of inspections 15

17. Industrial Premises

Details of the number of factories and inspections carried out are as follows:-

Register of Factories: number on register	172
Number of inspections	18
Number of contraventions	9
Number of notices served	7

Outworkers Register: number on register	48
-----------------------------------------	----

List of trades carried on at local factories:-

Artificial Silk Manufacture	Leather Tanning
Baking	Machine Tool Makers
Blacksmith	Manufacture & Repair of Bobbins
Bleach Bottling	Monumental Masonry
Boot & Shoe Repairing	Motor Vehicle Repairs
Burling & Mending	Paper Making & Tubes
Carpet Making	Paper Pressing & Baling
Concrete Manufacturing	Plastic Bag Manufacturing
Cylinder Insulation Jacket Manufact-	Plastic Moulding
uring	Poultry Dressing & Packing
Dental Laboratory	Printing & Bookbinding
Dressmaking	Reed, Heald & Wire Polishing
Dry Cleaning	Sausage & Meat Pie Manufacturing
Electrical & Mechanical Engineering	Saw Milling
Fertilizer Manufacture	Scrap Metal Dealing
Flock, Plastic Fillers & Suedette	Spring Making
Cloth	Television Repairing
Gas Appliance Repairs	Upholstery Fillings
Gut Scraping	Woodworking Machinery
Hand Knitting Wool Manufacture	Woollen Spinning
Honey Processing & Packing	Woolsorting
Ironfounding	Wool Willeying
Jacquard Card Cutting	Worsted Weaving
Joinery	
Laundry	

18. Animal Boarding Establishments Act, 1963.

Number of establishments on Register	4
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One registration was transferred during the year

The establishments have been conducted in a satisfactory manner.

19. Riding Establishments Act, 1964

There is one registered establishment which was transferred to another property during the year.

20. Scrap Metal Dealers Act, 1964

Number of registered dealers

21

PUBLIC CLEANSING

21. Refuse Collection

The Council undertake the collection of domestic refuse, trade refuse, the collection of chemical closet contents and the removal of bulky and deposited refuse, with the following vehicles:-

<u>No. and Type of Vehicles</u>	<u>Year</u>	<u>Work</u>
2 - S.D. Pakamatic 35 cubic yards (continuous loader and compression)	1967	Refuse Collection
1 - Dennis Paxit 35 cubic yards (continuous loader and compression)	1964	Refuse Collection
1 - Dennis 18/20 cubic yards (fore and aft tipper)	1961	Refuse Collection
1 - Karrier Bantam 7 cubic yards (side loader with tank)	1962	Refuse and Chemical Closet Collections from out-districts. Collection of shops' salvage.
1 - Fordson 30 cwt. open lorry	1965	Miscellaneous duties, street cleansing, collection of trade and bulky refuse.
1 - S.D. 18/20 cubic yards	1961	Spare

The Karrier Bantam side loader is in need of replacement and an order has been placed for an Eagle Compressload '3' refuse vehicle on a Ford chassis.

The selection of the above vehicle was made having regard to the complex nature of the work and route in question. It is anticipated that an increased work out-put will be attained when the new vehicle is put into service.

The refuse collection service has been maintained at a high standard. A shortage of labour still persists for this type of work and the shortage is most acute at seasonal times of sickness and during inclement weather conditions.

It is possible to obtain temporary staff by employing students during the main holiday periods without whom the service at such times would be impossible to maintain at a weekly collection.

The general public however expect a regular weekly collection come what may, and this is extremely difficult to achieve, particularly during the severe winter months and overtime working has been necessary from time to time.

A period of extreme unrest amongst the staff was experienced during a lengthy portion of the year when strike action was taken in a number of areas throughout the country. A close supervision of staff is always necessary but was even more essential during that period, and joint meetings took place.

22. Bin Liner Scheme

I am pleased to report the introduction of a bin liner scheme which commenced in September, albeit for a trial period. Several types of sack liners are to be demonstrated on part of the Eldwick route and some 2,000 houses are involved. The liner scheme did not get off to a good start, in that, as previously mentioned, labour difficulties of an exceptional nature had arisen and team members were often changed. In addition, several weeks work were disrupted due to mechanical failures to the refuse vehicle.

23. Trade Refuse

Trade refuse is collected on request or may be collected under contract at the rate of 1/- per bin per week, after allowing one bin to be collected free of charge.

The income from this source was £462.

24. Refuse Disposal

Refuse from all sources is received at the Dowley Gap tip where controlled tipping methods are carried out with the aid of a Trackmarshall dozer. Material for cover is obtained from building and other inert materials when possible.

Negotiations are still in progress with regard to a joint scheme for the disposal of refuse and the scope of discussions have widened to include a larger number of neighbouring authorities.

Irrespective of a joint scheme, it will be necessary to acquire additional land for the continuation of controlled tipping until such time as a mechanical plant is available, and efforts are being made for this purpose.

The charge for receiving, handling and disposing of trade refuse at the tip, was increased to 10/- per load, with effect from 1st April.

The income from this source was £560.

25. Salvage

Only clean waste paper is reclaimed from the collected refuse and this is separated at source by the use of trailers behind four of the refuse vehicles. A separate weekly collection is made from the shops at the end of each week.

The figures below indicate the sales of waste paper during the last few years, which also reflects the fluctuations in the market generally:-

	<u>Weight</u> <u>Tons</u>	<u>Revenue</u> £
1959	199	1,412
1960	191	1,051
1961	157	1,400
1962	123	1,210
1963	108	896
1964	79	676
1965	81	739
1966	190	1,954
1967	182	1,563
1968	174	1,444
1969	232	2,260

26. Street Cleansing

Street sweeping is carried out by the following staff and equipment:-

- 1 Karrier Yorkshire Mechanical Sweeper (1 Driver).
- 4 Street Orderlies with 1 Orderly Truck each.
- 1 30 cwt. Fordson Lorry with Charge-hand and 2 Labourers.

The mechanical road sweeper deals with approximately 60 miles of roads and surfaced streets, whilst the 4 Street Orderlies are employed on a beat system. The 30 cwt. lorry with Charge-hand and 2 Labourers supplements the street cleansing work when this is necessary, but is also engaged on other tasks.

Labour is difficult to obtain for the above type of work but seasonal labour is utilised when this is possible.

A continuous supervision of road conditions is now necessary due to the enormous amount of development and road works taking place within the district.

Two combined gully/cesspool emptiers are employed for the cleansing of street gullies, the emptying of septic tanks and cesspools, and the Council's small sewage treatment plants at Hewenden, Hallas Bridge and Flappit Springs. In addition, a number of private concerns utilise the service for de-sludging trade effluent tanks.

The income derived from the use of the latter mentioned two machines during the year was £573 an increase of £200 over last year's income.

27. Civic Amenities Act, 1967

The work of the department in relation to this Act falls into two main categories, i.e. the removal and disposal of abandoned vehicles or parts of vehicles, and the removal and disposal of rubbish which has been deposited about the district.

In an endeavour to reduce the work in connection with the latter mentioned rubbish, the Council operates a free collection service for householders wishing to dispose of bulky items of household refuse. This service is undertaken on Wednesday and Thursday of each week by arrangement, using the 30 cwt. lorry. The same vehicle is also utilised for the collection of dumped refuse.

The arrangements for the disposal of abandoned vehicles are somewhat different and more complicated, but either the Department or a private firm on behalf of the Council dispose of vehicles, partly depending on whether the vehicle is a "wreck" or a "runner".

Difficulties which arise are usually in connection with the storage of the vehicles in safe custody for the statutory period, as space for this purpose is extremely limited.

A summary of the work is given below:-

Collections of dumped rubbish	312 loads
Number of vehicles abandoned	40
Number of written investigations	120
Number of Notices served	7
Number of vehicles collected and destroyed by the Council	12
Number of vehicles removed by or on behalf of the owner	27
Expenditure incurred by private firms on behalf of the Council	£6. 7. 9d.
Income from the disposal of vehicles.	£41.

HOUSING

With the advent of the Housing Act 1969, the Council considered the possibilities and the need for the improvement of the housing stock in the district. A survey of the district was carried out and various potential general improvement areas were considered with a view to the selection of the most suitable area in which to commence an improvement scheme under the new Act.

A review of the programme for the clearance of unfit houses was also carried out and a revised clearance programme was adopted.

Below is a summary of the work done under the Housing Acts.

28. Clearance of Unfit Houses

Orders made:-

<u>Title of Order</u>	<u>No. of Houses</u>
Bingley (Cullingworth Central) No. 39 C.P.O. 1969	56
Bingley (Castlefields Cottages) No. 43 C.O. 1969	8
Bingley (Quebec Cottingley) No. 42 C.P.O. 1969	3

A Public Inquiry was held in September by the Minister of Housing & Local Government into the Bingley (Crownest Road) No. 38 C.P. O. 1968, which included 80 dwellinghouses. The result of the inquiry was not received before the end of the year.

29. Individual Unfit Houses

Action was taken under section 16 of the Housing Act 1957 in respect of the undermentioned unfit houses, and demolition or closing orders were made as appropriate, or undertakings were accepted:-

<u>Demolition Orders</u>	<u>No. of Dwellings</u>
Temporary dwellings at Lower Heights Farm Eldwick.	3
Temporary dwelling at Hill Top Farm Eldwick.	1
Temporary dwelling at Low Fold Farm, Eldwick.	1
2 & 4 Rose Cottages, Main Street, Wilsden.	2

<u>Closing Orders</u>	<u>No. of dwellings</u>
3 Clyde Street, Bingley	1
5 Clyde Street, Bingley	1
9 Micklethwaite, Bingley	1

<u>Undertakings</u>	
18 Dubb Lane, Bingley	1
20 Dubb Lane, Bingley	1
35 Micklethwaite, Bingley	1

30. Houses in Multiple Occupation

After due consideration the following standard was adopted in respect of houses in multiple occupation, under the provisions of section 19 of the Housing Act, 1961.

Single Room used for Living-Sleeping Cooking

1 person 150 square feet minimum floor area.
2 persons 200 square feet minimum floor area.

Two Room Letting with Living-Sleeping Room and Separate Kitchen

1 person 135 square feet living sleeping room floor area.
2 persons 180 square feet living sleeping room floor area.

Two Room Letting with Kitchen/Livingroom and Separate Bedroom

1 person 70 square feet bedroom.
120 square feet kitchen/livingroom.
2 persons 120 square feet bedroom.
160 square feet kitchen/livingroom.

Improvement of Houses:-

No. of Improvement grants approved, 41

Erection of New Houses:-

No. of new houses erected by private enterprise, 179
No. of new houses erected by Local Authority, 144

Inspections:-

(a) Individual Houses:-

No. of Houses inspected for assessment of unfitness 17
No. of Houses inspected re Improvements, 64
No. of Houses inspected re Overcrowding, 6

(b) Areas:-

No. of Houses inspected for Clearance Area action, 98
No. of Houses inspected for Improvement, 18
Surveys carried out re Improvement areas, 404

APPENDICES

1. Statistical summary of inspections and work done during the year in connection with Public Health and allied legislation

	<u>Inspections</u>	<u>Notices</u>	<u>Conditions Remedied</u>
Nuisances including house defects	297	43	58
Drains and Sewers,	487	79	146
Septic Tanks and Cesspools,	69	2	3
Watercourses,	19	2	5
Infestations (insect),	94	-	68
Filthy Premises,	28	1	8
Mortuary,	1	-	-
Miscellaneous,	500	-	-

No. of Visits

Refuse storage, collection and disposal,	131
Street Cleansing,	30
Public Conveniences,	100

Work done by Public Health Department:-

No. of Septic tanks and Cesspools emptied,	88
No. of drains or sewers cleansed,	104
No. of accumulations of refuse removed,	312

2. BYELAWS IN RELATION TO PUBLIC HEALTH IN FORCE IN BINGLEY

MADE BY BINGLEY U.D.C.

Slaughterhouses	Recreation Grounds
Common Lodging Houses	Means of Escape in case of Fire in Factories
Markets	Offensive Trades
New Streets and Buildings	Handling, Wrapping and Delivery of Foods
Tents, Van and Sheds	Sale of Food in the Open Air
Smoke Abatement	
Employment of Children	

MADE BY WEST RIDING COUNTY COUNCIL

Suppression of Litter	Dogs Fouling Footways
Control of Wireless Loud Speakers	Sale of Contraceptives in Automatic Machines

Employment of Children and Young Persons

BAILDON URBAN DISTRICT

Prepared by the Public Health Inspector, Mr. R. Clark

1. GENERAL STATISTICS

Total number of inspections made for nuisances	106
Nuisances abated	47
Informal notices served for the abatement of nuisances	19
Statutory notices served	5
Bakehouses inspected	8
Fried fish shops inspected	4
Smoke observation made	38

2. HOUSING STATISTICS

A. (i) Total number of houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health & Housing Acts, 1936)	93
(ii) Number of inspections made	181
B. Remedy of defects without service of formal notice: Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers	12
C. Action under statutory powers during the year (Proceedings under the Housing Acts, 1936 and 1957)	
(i) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied.	Nil
(ii) Number of houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notice	
(a) by owner	Nil
(b) by Local Authority	Nil
D. (i) No. of houses subject to Closing Orders	-
(ii) No. of houses closed by owners	-
(iii) No. of houses demolished by owners	-
(iv) No. of families rehoused	6
(v) No. of persons involved in (iv) above	16

HOUSING

Slum Clearance

Acquisition of properties in the Green Lane streets continued and at the year end some 56 houses had been purchased and of these 48 were vacated consequent upon re-housing by the Council or the occupants finding their own accommodation.

New Development

During the year 165 houses were constructed, all of which were built by private enterprise.

Housing Improvements

Outline plans for general and environmental improvement were approved during the year in relation to the properties on Baildon. The proposals were fully discussed with both the Area Planning Officer and officials from the Ministry of Housing and Local Government with a view to declaring the area a General Improvement Area. Nine applications for improvement grants were approved during the year.

Council Housing

Major works of renewal of window frames and doors were completed to properties in The Grove during the year and further progress made with similar renewals to other Council properties in Collier Lane and the Sandals Estate.

REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL

Three vehicles are in use for refuse collection. Two 35 cubic yard Shelvoke and Drewry Pakamatics and a 25 cubic yard Shelvoke and Drewry Fore and Aft Tipper, this latter vehicle being used mainly for special collections and assisting generally where necessary. Despite a serious mechanical failure on one of the Pakamatics which put it out of service for some six weeks, the weekly collection was maintained, due in no small part to the co-operation of the Chief Public Health Inspectors of Bingley and Shipley in loaning vehicles during this period.

It was decided to replace the Fore and Aft Tipper with a similar vehicle with a bulk loading attachment and delivery of this machine is expected during September, 1970.

All refuse has been disposed of at the Shipley Urban District Council Tips at Gaisby and Wrose Brow Road following discontinuation of tipping at Hights Lane, Bingley.

Summary of Refuse Collected

Total number of loads	1,428
Estimated weight	4,550 tons

Cost of refuse collection and disposal for year ending 31st March 1970.

Collection costs	£17,532
Disposal costs	£ 1,320
	<u>£18,852</u>

Future Refuse Disposal

In view of the seriously limited amount of tipping space available locally, discussions were held during the year between Bradford C.B.C. and the Baildon, Bingley and Shipley Urban District Councils, with a view to joint action in the provision of disposal plant and at the time of writing a comprehensive report on both collection and disposal which is being prepared by Messrs. D. Balfour and Sons who are acting as consultants to the four authorities is awaited.

Salvage

Collection of salvage during the year continued satisfactorily and the tonnage collected increased by some 7 tons. Income from this source increased by £155 due to an increase in the prices paid for waste paper

Details of Salvage Sold 1969/70

	T.	C.	Q.	£.	s.	d.
Waste Paper	150	16	-	1,448.	10.	9.
Scrap Metal and rag	1	19	3	22.	0.	0.
	<u>152</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>1,460</u>	<u>10.</u>	<u>9.</u>

Comparative figures for waste paper for the previous 4 years are:-

1965/66	£1,135
1966/67	£1,309
1967/68	£1,277
1968/69	£1,294

WATER SUPPLIES

In almost all instances premises in the district received a treated water supply from the Rombalds Water Board; this proving both wholesome and adequate throughout the year. The surveillance of private supplies to isolated persons was continued throughout the year.

During the year the following water samples have been submitted for examination.

<u>Bacteriological</u>	<u>Rombalds Water Board</u>	<u>Private</u>
Satisfactory	21	13
Less satisfactory	-	-
<u>Plumbo Solvency</u>		
Satisfactory	8	-
Less satisfactory	-	-

MILK SUPPLIES

The registration and control of milk supplies is vested in the County Council, but in certain instances it is necessary for the Public Health Authority to take action to prevent milk from infection. During the year milk at three Baildon farms was found to be affected with brucellosis and following sampling and bacteriological examination the affected animals were identified, notices were served on the farmers concerned requesting heat treatment of the milk from the infected animals.

MILK SAMPLING

Number of samples of untreated milk taken for -

	<u>Ring Test</u>	<u>Culture Test</u>
Satisfactory	53	48
Unsatisfactory	2	2

In addition, 10 samples of heat treated milk were examined all of which gave satisfactory results.

FOOD HYGIENE

The routine inspection of food premises was continued throughout the year and a good standard of hygiene was found to obtain in all cases. Particular mention must be made of school canteens and kitchens administered by the Education Authority which, without exception, were of the highest order.

ICE CREAM

There is one manufacturer and forty retailers of ice cream. This figure is supplemented during the summer months by itinerant vendors operating from mobile stalls. The resident dealers in general sell only proprietary wrapped ice cream whilst itinerants usually sell loose ice cream and are, therefore, more likely to sell a contaminated product. Regular checks are made on these vehicles to ensure satisfactory standards of cleanliness.

PEST CONTROL

The Council, in addition to taking responsibility for rodent control in their sewers and other properties, operate a free service for the eradication of rats and mice in private domestic properties. This service is largely instrumental in keeping a strict control on the rodent population and only rarely is major infestation encountered.

Wasps nests are also treated where these are readily accessible and during the year 94 were destroyed.

CLEAN AIR

The Baildon No. 11 Smoke Control Order covering some premises was confirmed during the year but the operative date was put back to 1st July 1970 in view of the anticipated shortage of solid smokeless fuel during the forthcoming winter. Details of confirmed Smoke Control Orders are given in the following table:-

			<u>No. of premises</u>	<u>Acreage</u>	<u>Date of Operation</u>
Baildon No. 1	Smoke Control Order		1,242	1,200	1.10.64.
"	2	"	565	228.5	1.10.64.
"	3	"	171	48	1.12.65.
"	4	"	62	7.5	1.10.66.
"	5	"	124	16	1.10.66.
"	6	"	96	10.5	1.10.66.
"	7	"	384	57	1. 7.67.
"	8	"	216	55	1. 7.67.
"	9	"	860	174	1.11.67.
"	10	"	521	683	1.11.68.
"	11	"	334	290	1. 7.70.

On the industrial side, 38 observations were made on industrial chimneys and cautionary letters sent on four occasions. A start was made on the installation of a complete new boiler plant at Messrs. W. Denby & Son, and replacement of the obsolete stokers at Baildon Combing was in progress.

CARAVAN SITES

There are two licensed caravan sites within the district and these are subject to the conditions prescribed by Carvan Site Control of Development Order. Regular inspections of the sites are made and any contraventions of the site licence are immediately taken up with the licence-holder.

ITINERANTS

Problems with itinerant dwellers on Baildon Green continued throughout the year and reached a crescendo in mid September with the arrival of some 34 caravans from all parts of the country.

The majority of these caravans were of high quality, well furnished but lacking however the provision of a simple toilet tent or refuse receptacle. Consequently, within a short time the living area around and adjoining land became littered with household refuse and other debris including human excrement.

In an effort to exercise some degree of control each caravan was issued with a paper sack for rubbish but small cooperation was forthcoming and temporary sanitary accommodation was completely destroyed by fire. During a 12 day period 75 cu.yds. of rubbish were removed by cleansing staff and following the departure of the caravans, a further 2 wagon loads.

This was a particularly trying period for the Department and I would like to place on record my sincere appreciation of the work undertaken by the Cleansing and Housing Direct Works employees who carried out their difficult and unpleasant tasks under adverse conditions.

A Public Enquiry was held on 17th December 1969 on the proposals of the West Riding County Council to provide a permanent site for caravans at Dsholt Lane. At the time of writing the decision of the Minister had not yet been received.

FACTORIES ACT 1957

Regular inspections are made to check sanitary conditions in factories within the district, the attention of the management being drawn, where necessary, to an unsatisfactory circumstance. In no instance was it found necessary to resort to statutory action to bring about any improvement. A register of outworkers is kept by the Department and periodic visits are made to outworkers' premises to ensure that the work involved is not causing any nuisance to the occupants of the house or surrounding property.

OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT 1967

Thirty-four visits and inspections were made to registered premises during the year and on two occasions informal notices were sent requesting the carrying out of works.

COMPLAINTS

As in previous years a wide variety of complaints were received. These have received prompt attention and wherever possible a solution has been arrived at. In the majority of cases it was possible to bring this about without resort to statutory action.

BYELAWS IN RELATION TO PUBLIC HEALTH IN FORCE IN BAILDON

The Cleansing of Footways and Pavements
Nuisances (arising from snow, filth, dust, ashes and rubbish,
and the keeping of animals)
Nuisances in connection with the removal of offensive or
noxious matter.
Slaughterhouses
Use of sanitary conveniences
Smoke Abatement (Three Minute Byelaw)
Handling, wrapping and delivery of food
Sale of food in the open air
Buildings.

DENHOLME URBAN DISTRICT

Prepared by Mr. W.H. Blackburn, Senior Public Health Inspector, who is also the Council's Surveyor and Housing Manager.

WATER SUPPLY

Water is distributed by the Bradford Corporation and is collected on the Thornton Moor Catchment Area, the greater part of which is situated within the Denholme Urban District.

1076 dwelling houses enjoy a supply of water from public mains. The remainder, being situated in the outlying parts of the district rely on springs and wells. No reports of insufficiency of water have been received during the year.

SEWERAGE AND DRAINAGE

The whole of the built-up area is drained to sewers which gravitate to two sewage disposal works. One at Doe Park deals with an estimated D.W.F. of 41, 250 gallons per day, and the other at Whalley Lane deals with an estimated D.W.F. of 12,500 gallons per day. Both works incorporate screens, detritus tanks, settling tanks, percolating filters and humus tanks. A Lea Recorder is installed at the Doe Park Works.

The sewage from the Field Head Estate gravitates to an ejector at Doctors Bridge and is discharged to the head of the Whalley Lane sewer.

Although it is established that the Whalley Lane Works are overloaded cleansing of the various tanks is undertaken regularly to maintain a reasonable effluent.

At the time of report the Ministry of Housing and Local Government have informed the Council that the Department is now able to approve the invitation of tenders for extensions and improvements to the Doe Park Works and the abandoning of the Whalley Lane Works, the sewage from the latter works to be pumped to the Doe Park Works.

The southern area comprising Denholme Clough (approximately 80 properties) and Well Heads (30 properties) are sewered for waste water only, and septic tanks are encouraged where practicable. 96 properties have drains connected to septic tanks.

RIVERS AND STREAMS

Close liaison with officials of the River Board to minimise pollution in water courses has been maintained. A degree of pollution is evident in the southern portion of Denholme Beck in the Lower Clough area, although the Denholme Angling Club have introduced fish into these waters which appear to survive.

SANITARY ACCOMMODATION

No. of houses provided with water closets	1,041
No. of houses with waste water closets	4
No. of houses with chemical closets	6
No. of houses with earth or pail closets	53
No. of earth closets converted to W.C.s	2
No. of septic tanks provided	2

PUBLIC CLEANSING

Household refuse is collected by direct labour (1 Loader/Driver and 2 or 3 loaders) with a Karrier 11-15 cu.yd. compression refuse vehicle which was put into service in April, 1966. A tractor drawn refuse trailer is also put into use after holiday periods and during inclement weather in an endeavour to provide a weekly collection. Refuse from 11 premises on the outskirts of the district is collected every 14 days and the owners of 3 premises have undertaken to dispose of their own refuse.

All refuse is disposed of by tipping in the Bradford area in agreement with Bradford Corporation at an annual charge of £400. The Karrier Refuse Vehicle is fitted with a fully enclosed tank for the reception of the contents of pail closets. Trade refuse from business premises and bulky materials from dwellings, such as unwanted furniture, bedding etc., in reasonable quantity, is collected at no charge by the tractor and trailer.

The Council is indebted to Bradford Corporation who have made available facilities for Denholme residents to dispose of surplus household effects to the tip at Back Heights Lane, Thornton.

Number of loads collected	460
Total weight (estimated)	800 tons

PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTION OF THE AREA

The following is a tabular statement of the inspections made:-

Inspections for public health purposes	627
Nuisances found	14
Nuisances in hand at end of 1968	9
Total needing abatement	23
Nuisances abated in 1969	13
Informal notices served	14
Informal notices complied with	13
Statutory notices served	-
Statutory notices complied with	-

Inspections of :-

Middens	4
Offensive trades	7
Refuse receptacles	32
Knackers yard	4
Piggeries	10
Slaughterhouses	1,104
Verminous and dirty premises	3
Disinfestations	3

SUMMARY OF PUBLIC HEALTH WORKS EXECUTED

Inspections, drainage all purposes	266
New drains laid and tested)	123
New sewers laid and tested)	
Public sewers cleansed	21
Drains cleansed	23
Septic tanks cleansed	-
Drains tested by means of colour	33
Septic tanks constructed	2
Inspection chambers provided	47
Gullies provided	23
Eaves gutters repaired or renewed	25
Fallpipes repaired or renewed	13
Sinks provided	5
Accumulation of offensive matter removed	1
Closet pails renewed	6
Dustbins provided	27

KNACKER'S YARD

There is one Knacker's Yard in the district and 4 inspections have been made.

OFFENSIVE TRADES

There is one offensive trade carried on in the district, namely that of bone boiling, premises consisting of one building being in the same curtilage as the Knacker's Yard. Two buildings are used for maggot breeding and other buildings house a pet-food cannery and despatch bay. 4 inspections have been made.

RODENT CONTROL

Rodent control is carried out by a part-time operative under my control. Details of inspections are as follows:-

No. of properties inspected for reasons other than notification	126
No. of complaints received	46
No. of premises found to be infested with rats	9
No. of premises found to be infested with mice	37
No. of complete treatments carried out:-	
Non-agricultural	40
Agricultural	4
Council properties	2

In order to encourage the voluntary notification of infestation to the local authority, the Council have resolved that no charge be made for treatment at all premises. Treatment of sewers is carried out as a matter of routine, and infestation is negligible.

FACTORIES ACT

	<u>Number</u>	<u>No. of Inspections</u>
Factories with power	15	40
Factories without power	1	1
Other premises	9	1,104

OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT

There are 8 premises registered in accordance with this Act as follows:-

Offices	-
Retail shops	5
Catering establishments	3

14 persons are employed, and 16 inspections have been made.

CLEAN AIR

From time to time observations have been made on factory chimneys in the district and no contraventions of the Act have been noted.

Concerning the erection of new buildings, Building Regulations require that they be provided with only such appliances for heating and cooking as are suitably designed for burning smokeless fuel. Increasing numbers of dwellings are now being provided with smokeless fuel installations voluntarily and for the sake of convenience, especially where the husband and wife are employed. These circumstances are prevalent in this district. Evidence of this has been reflected in the increase of bulk in refuse collection.

HOUSING

The total number of houses in the district is 1,105 of which 239 are owned by the Council.

No. of Council houses completed and occupied in 1969	49
No. of private houses completed and occupied in 1969	3
No. of Council houses under construction	-
No. of private houses under construction	55
Total number of dwellings inspected for housing defects under Public Health and Housing Acts	105
Re-inspections	212

Unfit houses made fit and houses in which defects were remedied:-

	<u>By owner</u>	<u>By Council</u>
1. After informal action by Council	23	-
2. After formal notice under:		
(a) Public Health Acts	-	-
(b) Sections 9 and 16 Housing Act 1957	-	-
(c) Under Section 24 Housing Act 1957	-	-

HOUSING STATISTICS

49 units of accommodation on the Station Road Site have been completed for the Denholme Urban District Council.

8 Prefabricated dwellings owned by the Denholme Urban District Council have been vacated and where necessary tenants rehoused with a view to early demolition.

7 dwellings in South Street, in the ownership of the Council have been vacated and tenants rehoused where necessary with a view to early demolition.

A further 6 dwellings in South Street have been acquired by agent by the Council and are now vacant, tenants rehoused where necessary by the Council. These are to be demolished.

1 house in Forester Street has been purchased by the Council the tenant rehoused and the house will remain vacant pending action on adjoining property.

11 properties of 12 forming the Denholme (St. Helena) No. 1 and the Denholme (Amble Tonia) No. 2 Clearance areas have been purchased by the Council and are now vacant. Action is being taken under the Housing Act, 1957, regarding the remaining one and demolition of the whole is intended.

On the 9th January, 1969, the Medical Officer of Health officially represented a part of the Central Area, the proposed Denholme (Main Road) No. 3 Clearance area, consisting of 138 properties. The Council accepted the representation in principle and appointed a sub-committee to consider the financial implications of clearance. On the 15th January, 1969, a meeting was held with officials of the Ministry of Housing and Local Government with a view to applying for a special subsidy. On the 3rd June, 1969, the Council had before them a letter from the District Valuer giving his estimated cost of compulsorily acquiring the above property and the letter was submitted to the Ministry of Housing and Local Government for observations. On the 25th July, 1969, a letter was received from the Ministry of Housing & Local Government to the effect that it seems unlikely that dwellings provided subsequent to 1967/1968 would qualify for special subsidy and at a meeting on the 23rd September, 1969, the following resolution was approved:-

"RESOLVED that the Council is of the opinion that no major slum clearance can be undertaken within the next ten years unless financial assistance from the Government is forthcoming."

At the request of the Ministry of Housing & Local Government a further meeting was held on the 2nd December, 1969, and the following relates to the business of the meeting.

"The Members received Mr. T.B. Bradshaw, Mr. Parkinson and Mr. Spencer, representing the Ministry of Housing and Local Government, Yorkshire and Humberside Regional Office, Leeds.

Mr. Bradshaw stated that no assistance would be forthcoming from the Ministry of Housing and Local Government other than prescribed Subsidies.

After considerable discussion it was left with the three Ministry Officials to arrange a meeting with the Medical Officer of Health and the Surveyor to consider the possibility of formulating plans for improvements to the existing houses within the Central Area."

The meeting of the Ministry Officials with the Medical Officer of Health and the Surveyor took place on the 12th January, 1970.

CARAVANS

Although there are no residential caravans in the district, one site is licensed for not more than 2 caravans.

HOUSING ACTS - IMPROVEMENTS GRANTS

Inspections in connection with improvement grants	105
Number of Improvement Grants Approved:	
Conversions	-
Discretionary	1
Standard	2
Improvements completed 1969	2
Total Grants made during 1969 - Standard	£ 260
Discretionary	Nil

OVERCROWDING

2 cases were known to exist. One family has now been granted the tenancy of a Council dwelling and it is anticipated that the remaining family will be rehoused by the Council as soon as suitable accommodation is available.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

MILK DISTRIBUTION

Denholme is included in the Schedule of areas to which Milk (Special Designations) (Specified Areas) (No. 2) Order 1954 applies.

Although no licences are issued by the Authority, the County Health Inspector and myself maintain close co-operation on distribution.

Sampling

Producer/Retailer Samples

No. of samples taken for Brucellosis:-

Culture Test: 218 Number positive: 28

Where brucella abortus was found to be present on culture appropriate notice was served requiring the heat treatment of milk from the infected cow.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955

Ice Cream

There is one registered manufacturer producing complete cold mix ice cream, and 8 registered purveyors, and 9 inspections have been made.

Manufacture of Meat Products, etc.

Four premises are registered for the manufacture of sausage and/or pressed, pickles, potted or preserved meat products. 5 inspections have been made.

Food premises

The number and type of shops at which food is sold is as follows:-

Provisions	11
Bakers	2
Butchers	3
Fried Fish Shops	2
Greengrocers	2
Sweets	2
Licensed premises	12
Canteens etc.	5
Cafes	1

Inspection of premises concerned with the sale and preparation of food is undertaken as a matter of routine, and minor items to secure compliance with the Food and Drugs Act have received attention. 73 inspections and re-inspections have been made.

MEAT INSPECTION

There are 4 licensed slaughterhouses in the district, and 1104 inspections have been made, including 1 inspection with the Divisional Veterinary Officer of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food.

1 slaughterhouse is licensed for the slaughter of horses.

Charges made to butchers for the service of meat inspection have been made in accordance with the Meat Inspection Regulations 1963 as follows:-

2/6d. per horse or bovine animal

9d. per calf or pig

6d. per sheep, lamb or goat

£758.9.3. was received by the Council for meat inspection services from the slaughterhouse occupiers.

19 Slaughtermen's licenses have been issued, 2 subject to supervision.

MEAT INSPECTION (AMENDMENT) REGULATIONS, 1966

The permitted hours of slaughter at the four slaughterhouses are as follows:-

Slaughterhouse 1. Mondays to Fridays inclusive - 7 a.m. to 4.30 p.m.

2. Mondays to Fridays inclusive - 7 a.m. to 4.30 p.m.

Sundays - - - 7 a.m. to 10 a.m.

3. Mondays to Fridays inclusive - 6 a.m. to 6. p.m.

4. Mondays to Fridays inclusive - 7 a.m. to 4.30 p.m.

subject to the Council permitting the slaughter of horses for export on Sundays 7 a.m. to 3 p.m. as and when the occasion arises and the appropriate notice of such slaughter being given to the local authority.

Carcases and Offal Inspected and Condemned in
whole or in part

	Cattle excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Horses
No. killed	1906	1192	126	8308	4896	52
No. inspected	1906	1192	126	8308	4896	52
<u>All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci</u>						
Whole carcasses condemned	10	114	20	33	5	2
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	379	425	2	949	888	10
Percentage of number inspected infected with disease other than Tubercu- losis or Cysticerci	20.4	45.2	17.4	11.9	18.2	23
<u>Tuberculosis only</u>						
Whole carcasses condemned	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carcase of which some part or organ was condemned	-	-	-	-	10	-
Percentage of the number inspected infected with Tuberculosis	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>Cysticercosis</u>						
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigeration	-	-	-	-	-	-
Generalised and totally condemned	-	-	-	-	-	-

UN SOUND FOOD

Unsound tinned and other food is collected and destroyed. The major portion of unsound meat is derived from one slaughterhouse, the occupier of which has premises adjoining for the canning of meat for pet foods, and one other slaughterhouse disposes of unsound meat to these premises. Unsound meat from the other two slaughterhouses is surrendered, collected and destroyed.

BARBERS AND HAIRDRESSERS

4 Ladies' Hairdressers are registered, 3 of whom use partially residential premises. 4 inspections have been made.

ADOPTIVE ACTS, BYELAWS ETC., IN RELATION TO PUBLIC HEALTH IN FORCE IN DENHOLME.

Public Health Acts(Amendment) Act,1890, parts 2,3,4 and 5

Public Health Acts(Amendment) Act,1908, part 6

Public Health Act,1925,Part 6 (Recreation Grounds)

Private Street Works Act,1892

West Riding (General Powers) Act,1951, Sections 36,75,76,88 & 120

Regulations. Dairies, Cowsheds etc.

Byelaws. Smoke Abatement
 Slaughterhouses
 New Streets
 Handling, Wrapping etc., of Food
 Hairdressers and Barbers
 Sanitary Conditions and Management of
 Private Slaughterhouses
 Sanitary Conditions, Management, and Keeping
 of Records for Knackers Yards.

MADE BY THE COUNTY COUNCIL

West Riding (General Powers) Act.

BYELAWS Good Rule and Government. Local Government Act 1888
 Advertisements
 Protection of Wild Plants
 Litter
 Children and Young People
 Petroleum Filling Stations
 Cycling on Footpaths
 Wireless Loud Speakers
 Dogs Fouling Footpaths
 Personal Weighing Machines
 Sales of Contraceptives in Automatic Machines
 Employment of Children and Young Persons
 Unauthorised Persons on School Premises
 Wireless Loudspeakers, Gramophones
 Suppression of Litter
 Removal of Mud from Wheels of Vehicles

DIVISIONAL MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE SERVICES

Births during the year to Mothers
normally resident in the Division

	<u>Live</u>	<u>Still</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>%</u>
Domiciliary	105	-	105	9.3
Private Maternity Homes	32	-	32	2.8
Hospitals	984	11	995	87.9
	1,121	11	1,132	100.0

MATERNITY SERVICES

Births within the Division

Domiciliary Cases

County Midwives	104
Private Midwives	-
Private Maternity Homes	-
Maternity Home (Hospital Management Committee)	<u>629</u>
	<u>733</u>

Births outside the Division

Domiciliary	1
Private Maternity Homes	32
Hospitals:	
Keighley St. John's	159
Halifax General	1
Bradford St. Luke's	105
Bradford Royal Infirmary)	<u>264</u>
Other hospitals)	<u>562</u>
Total	<u>562</u>

MATERNITY HOME

The Maternity Home, Shipley, is administered by a Sub-Committee of the Bradford 'A' Group Hospital Management Committee whose meetings are held monthly at Salt's Hospital or the Maternity Home.

ADMISSION

The Matron of the Maternity Home has provided the following statistics:-

625 women were delivered. 4 cases were emergency admissions. The average daily number of beds occupied was 13.7.

SPECIAL STATISTICS

There were 7 forceps deliveries out of 625 cases. There was 1 stillbirth. 2 women received blood transfusion.

CONSULTANT SERVICE

278 patients were seen by Mr. Craig before confinement. The Consultant Paediatrician was called to examine 5 babies and the Consultant in Orthopaedics to examine 8 babies.

TRANSFERS

59 patients were transferred to other hospitals. 47 received analgesia with Trilene, 283 had Trilene with Pethidine and 278 Trilene with Petholorfan.

PREMATURE BABIES

22 babies weighed $5\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. or less at birth. (1 stillbirth).

DOMICILIARY MIDWIFERY

The domiciliary midwife provides continuous care throughout pregnancy, labour and the lying-in period. Together with the family doctor she seeks to ensure that every mother maintains good health, learns the art of child care, has a normal delivery and is able to bear healthy children. Domiciliary midwives also undertake the care of mothers and babies discharged early from hospital and nursing homes. There are five midwives employed in the Division. Attendances at in-service training and national refresher courses enable staff members to keep up to date with modern trends and techniques.

MIDWIVES' ACT

Statutory Notices under the Midwives' Acts received from Midwives during the year:

(1) Death of (a) Mother	-
(b) Child	-
(2) Stillbirths	1
(3) Liability to be a source of infection	-
(4) Medical Aid Notices:-	

No. issued because of complications arising during/in:

Preg-	Lying-	The	
nancy	Labour	in	Child

Total

Domiciliary Cases

(1) Where the doctor had arranged to provide Maternity Medical Services under the National Health Service Act

1	19	4	3	27
---	----	---	---	----

(11) Others

-	-	-	-	-
---	---	---	---	---

Cases in Private Nursing Homes

-	-	-	-	-
---	---	---	---	---

Cases in Institutions

-	-	-	-	-
---	---	---	---	---

1	19	4	3	27
---	----	---	---	----

ANALGESIA IN CHILDBIRTH

- (a) Number of Midwives in practice in the area qualified to administer analgesics in accordance with the requirements of the Central Midwives' Board:

(i) Domiciliary	5
(ii) Private Nursing Home	-
(iii) Institutions	7

- (b) Number of Domiciliary Midwives in the Divisional Area who have been trained under approved schemes for the administration of analgesics during the year: -

- (c) Number of sets of apparatus for the administration of analgesics by Domiciliary Midwives:

Trilene

(i) Issued during the year, excluding replacements	-
(ii) In use at the end of the year	5

- (d) Number of cases where analgesics were administered by Domiciliary Midwives during the year:

(i) Pethidine	9
(ii) Trilene	6
(iii) Trilene and Pethidine	78

NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASE - Nil

MATERNAL DEATHS - Nil

ANCILLARY SERVICES IN PREGNANCY AND LYING-IN

HOME HELPS - Reference should be made to page 30.

DENTAL TREATMENT

Expectant mothers are referred from doctor to private dentist or to the dentist at the Ante-natal Clinic. Facilities are also available for nursing mothers.

DENTAL TREATMENT OF YOUNG CHILDREN AND MOTHERS

(a) Numbers provided with dental care

	<u>Expectant and Nursing Mothers</u>	<u>Children under 5</u>
Examined	5	89
Needing Treatment	5	89
Treated	5	89
Number of attendances	25	141

(b) Forms of dental treatment provided

Extractions	32	144
Anaesthetics: Local	--	-
General	2	54
Fillings	17	90
Scalings or Scaling and Gum Treatment	--	5
Dentures provided	2	-
Silver Nitrate	--	-
Fitted with dentures	1	-

ANTE-NATAL RELAXATION CLASSES

	<u>Sessions held</u>	<u>No. of Patients</u>	<u>Total Attendances</u>
Somerset House	47	124	608
Bingley	25	51	145
Cullingworth	17	21	58

Mothers continue to attend in considerable number and frequently express appreciation of this class. They benefit both physically and psychologically and have the added enthusiasm and skill of Miss Rex and Midwives.

ANTE-NATAL CLINICS

<u>Clinic</u>	<u>Sessions held</u>	<u>No. of Patients</u>	<u>Total Attendances</u>	<u>Average Attendance per session</u>
Somerset House	51	72	414	8
Maternity Home	49	512	1044	21
Total - Shipley	100	584	1458	-
Bingley	48	77	336	7
Baildon	17	26	115	7
Denholme	21	16	58	3
		703	1967	

I N F A N T S

INFANT MORTALITY (Divisional Figures)

CAUSE OF DEATH	Under a week	1-2 weeks	2-3 weeks	3-4 weeks	Total deaths under 1 mth.	1-3 mths.	3-6 mths.	6-9 mths.	9-12 mths.	Total deaths under 1 year
Congenital Disease	4	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	4
Congenital Deformity	-	1	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	2
Respiratory Disease	1	-	1	-	2	-	1	-	-	3
Prematurity Birth	8	1	-	-	9	-	-	-	-	9
Trauma	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Gastro Enteritis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Others	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	2
All causes	15	2	1	-	18	-	3	-	-	21

PREMATURE BABIES

born to Mothers normally resident in the Division

Birth Weight lbs.	Male	Female	Total (live)	Died (Under 28 days)	Stillborn
5 lbs. to 5½ lbs.	15	16	31	1	-
4½ and under 5	11	8	19	-	-
4 " " 4½	6	8	14	1	1
3½ " " 4	4	4	8	1	1
3 " " 3½	1	2	3	2	1
2½ " " 3	3	-	3	2	3
under 2½	4	1	5	5	2
Total	44	39	83	12	8

Two incubators are available; one established at Shipley Ambulance Station for Shipley and Baildon, the other at Keighley Ambulance Station for Bingley and Denholme.

INFANT WELFARE CLINICS

<u>Clinic</u>	<u>No. of Sessions held</u>	<u>No. of Children who Attended</u>	<u>Total No. of Attendances</u>	<u>Average Attendance per session</u>
Somerset House	14.8	655	2095	14
Wrose	49	312	1058	22
TOTAL SHIPLEY		967	3153	
Bingley	100	493	1370	14
Wilsden	24	206	559	23
Harden	26	43	92	4
Cullingworth	24	104	317	13
Cottingley	50	293	964	19
TOTAL BINGLEY		1139	3302	
Baildon	96	416	1482	15
Denholme	25	98	278	11
TOTAL DIVISION*		2620	8215	
* not including Mobile Clinic				
<u>Mobile Clinic</u>				
Baildon - Coach Road	20	50	133	7
- Charlestown	25	27	161	6
- Springfield Road	25	48	253	10
Eldwick -	25	121	503	20

The Mobile Clinic which was introduced in November 1962, completed another year of work. On Tuesday morning of one week the Unit goes to the Coach Road, Baildon. On Thursday of the succeeding week the Unit visits the Shoulder of Mutton at Charlestown until about 10.30 a.m., thereafter proceeding to Springfield Road, upper Baildon. This is convenient for young mothers in these rather scattered areas. On Thursday afternoon the Unit moves to Eldwick, Bingley, where a considerable demand exists. The Unit is manned by a Doctor and/or Health Visitor and facilities provided include immunisation of pre-school and school children and welfare foods.

HEALTH VISITING

Health Visitors are concerned with the health of the household as a whole and have an important part to play in health education; the early detection of abnormalities in children, problems of behaviour, assistance to families with difficulties and the health needs of handicapped and elderly persons in the community. They work in close association with general practitioners, each one being directly linked to specific practices. There has been a progressive shift of emphasis from work with children toward more general family care. Liaison is made with the hospital service in the fields of paediatrics, geriatrics, and diseases of the chest.

Health Visitors are also employed in the School Health service and in carrying out functions as health visitor/school nurse, maintains continuity of supervision by making regular and frequent visits to schools.

There are 21 full time and 1 part time qualified Health Visitors assisted by three full time and 4 part time State Registered nurses. One Health Visitor is a qualified Field Work Instructor responsible to the University of Leeds Health Visitor Training Course for the practical training of students.

Health Visitor

Mrs. Bissett

Mrs. King

Miss Lister

Mrs. Lockyer

Mrs. Smith

Mrs. Taylor

Mrs. Wade

Miss Wilcock

Mrs. Brooksbank

Mrs. Dalby

Mrs. Moor

Mrs. Rawsthorne

General Practitioner

Dr. Judson

Drs. Breen, Thickett & Walker

Dr. Maher

Dr. Fraiss

Drs. Tomlinson & Renwick

Dr. Pratt

Drs. Jones & McGregor

Drs. Craig & Murdoch

Dr. Wilson

All unattached Doctors

in Shipley & Baildon

Diabetic Liaison

Dr. Laing

Drs. Penn & Haywood

Drs. Rhodes & Waite

Geriatric Liaison

Drs. Foster & Turner

Chest Clinic Liaison

Dr. O'Dwyer

Dr. Farrugia

Dr. Whittaker

Dr. Riley

Dr. Hollingworth

Dr. Tripney

Dr. Raistrick

Dr. Selby

Dr. Baird

Dr. McRoberts

Dr. Gibson

Dr. Campbell

All unattached Drs. in

Bingley & Denholme

CASES VISITED BY HEALTH VISITORS

	No. of cases
1. Children born in 1969	1140
2. Children born in 1968	977
3. Children born in 1964 - 67	2715
4. Total number of children Lines 1 - 3	4832
5. Persons aged 65 or over (excluding 'domestic help only' visits)	355
6. Number included in Line 5 who were visited at the special request of a general practitioner or hospital	145
7. Mentally disordered persons	25
8. Number included in Line 7 who were visited at special request of a general practitioner or hospital	13
9. Persons excluding maternity cases, discharged from hospital (other than mental hospitals)	78
10. Number in Line 9 who were visited at the special request of a general practitioner or hospital	41
11. Number of tuberculosis households visited (i.e. visits by health visitors not employed solely on tuberculosis work)	30
12. Number of household visited on account of other infectious diseases	379
Total number of cases visited	7623

HOME NURSING SERVICE.

The principal function of the Home Nursing Sister is to provide skilled nursing care under the clinical direction of the General Practitioner in the home. She is also concerned with the rehabilitation and elementary home physiotherapy and the interpretation to the parents and their families of medical diagnosis and advice on recommended treatment. Care of the elderly and chronic sick remains the major function of the Home Sister's work, but the pattern of home nursing service is changing to meet the demands placed on it. Surgical patients are being discharged earlier from hospitals to the care of the Home Nursing Sister, and over all her work is becoming more varied and interesting.

The care of the sick in their homes is greatly helped by the laundry service providing sheets and nightgowns for the incontinent patient which are delivered and collected twice weekly; the Medical Loans department providing disposable pads, bedpans, commodes, bed cradles, walking aids etc., and the increasing provision of sterile dressing-packs and disposable equipment.

There are 11 Sisters employed in the Division and one Assistant. One Sister undertook the three month course of training for the National Certificate of District Nursing making a total of 10 now with this added qualification.

The area is a training division for those staff from adjoining divisions undertaking this course. Student nurses from hospitals come out to observe Community Care.

HOME NURSING - 1969
SUMMARY OF CASES DEALT WITH DURING THE YEAR.

Age Group	Classification of Cases					Other	Total
	Medical	Surgical	Tuberculosis	Other Infectious Diseases	Maternal Complications		
<u>Total cases visited</u> (closed cases only)							
0 - 4	5	11	-	-	-	-	16
5 - 14	4	10	-	-	-	-	14
15 - 44	45	47	1	-	36	-	129
45 - 64	106	73	-	-	2	-	181
65 and over	312	99	-	-	-	1	412
Totals	472	240	1	-	38	1	752
Add cases still current at year end	323	37	1	-	3	-	364
Grand Totals	795	277	2	-	41	1	1116
<u>Total Visits</u> (closed cases only)							
0 - 4	22	88	-	-	-	-	110
5 - 14	20	62	-	-	-	-	82
15 - 44	377	451	10	-	349	-	1187
45 - 64	1476	826	-	-	25	-	2327
65 and over	5872	1677	-	-	-	4	7553
Totals	7767	3104	10	-	374	4	11259
Add visits to cases current at year end	12156	1909	16	-	25	-	14106
Grand Totals	19923	5013	26	-	399	4	25365

D.A.Y NURSERY

Park Street, Saltaire

Number of days open	247
Total attendances	10,412
Average daily attendance	42

Matron writes:-

"There has been little change in attendances of children or staff during 1969. The waiting list remains high although a majority of these applicants are submitted on grounds of separation of parents. Grounds for admission are those applied by the County Council which it is hoped will be reviewed in the near future. Students have been referred from the West Riding and Bradford for training courses and instruction".

WELFARE FOODS

Apart from proprietary foods sold at clinics, the Department is responsible for distribution of National Welfare Foods on behalf of the Ministry of Health. There are 10 Distribution Centres at which the following were issued in 1969:-

<u>Commodity</u>	<u>Free</u>	<u>Charged</u>
National Dried Milk	319	969
Cod Liver Oil	191	1,342
Vitamin Tablets	6	999
Orange Juice	781	20,313

Distribution Centres

Somerset House, Shipley	Mon. to Fri. 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.
Wrose	Friday 1.30 p.m. to 4 p.m.
Baildon	Mon. & Wed. 1.30 p.m. to 4 p.m.
Myrtle Park, Bingley	Mon. to Fri. 2 p.m. to 4.30 p.m.
	Thurs. 9 a.m. to 12 noon.
Harden	Alternate Wed. 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.
Wilsden	" Tues. 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.
Cullingworth	" Tues. 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.
Denholme	" Wed. 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.
Cottingley	Wednesday 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.
Mobile Clinic	Alternate weeks.

SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE

MEDICAL INSPECTIONS

(a) Periodic Inspections:-

Total pupils inspected -	3,161
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Physical condition of pupils inspected:-

Satisfactory	3,161
Unsatisfactory	Nil

Pupils found at periodic inspection to require treatment:-

Defects of vision, excluding squint	130
Any other condition	143

(b) Other Inspections:-

Number of special inspections	136
Number of re-inspections	189
Total	<u>325</u>

Notes: A special inspection is one carried out at the special request of a parent, doctor, nurse, teacher or other person.

A re-inspection is an inspection arising out of one of the periodic medical inspections or out of a special inspection .

(c) Infestation with Vermin:-

Number of individual examinations of pupils in schools by school nurses	17,025
-------------------------------------------------------------------------	--------

Number of individual pupils found to be infested	585
--------------------------------------------------	-----

DEFECTS FOUND AT PERIODIC AND SPECIAL MEDICAL INSPECTIONS DURING THE YEAR

DEFECT OR DISEASE	Entrants		Periodic Inspections				Total		Special Inspections	
	(T)	(O)	(T)	(O)	(T)	(O)	(T)	(O)	(T)	(O)
Skin	11	22	2	10	13	27	26	59	13	2
Eyes - (a) Vision	46	327	18	29	66	138	130	494	29	30
(b) Squint	3	22	1	7	2	16	6	45	-	1
(c) Other	3	9	-	1	1	4	4	14	-	2
Ears - (a) Hearing	7	55	2	9	5	45	14	109	6	12
(b) Otitis media	3	45	-	5	1	29	4	79	-	1
(c) Other	-	6	-	-	-	2	-	8	-	-
Nose and Throat	14	81	1	9	1	44	16	134	-	6
Speech	15	41	3	2	6	19	24	62	1	9
Lymphatic Glands	-	35	-	2	1	17	1	54	1	2
Heart	2	26	-	4	2	15	4	45	-	2
Lungs	6	44	-	4	2	34	8	81	-	2
Development (a) Hernia	1	9	-	-	-	6	1	15	-	-
(b) Other	1	55	-	2	2	23	3	81	-	7
Orthopaedic (a) Posture	1	5	-	5	-	4	1	14	-	3
(b) Feet	12	87	2	10	9	18	23	115	-	15
(c) Other	2	28	-	6	2	13	4	47	-	3
Nervous System										
(a) Epilepsy	-	3	1	3	1	9	2	15	-	2
(b) Other	2	18	-	5	2	20	4	43	-	9
Psychological										
(a) Development	-	1	-	2	-	5	-	8	1	9
(b) Stability	-	29	1	8	1	45	2	82	-	6
Abdomen	3	5	-	2	3	12	6	19	-	2
Other	-	1	-	-	1	1	1	2	-	-

(T) Denotes treatment prescribed

(O) Denotes condition to be kept under observation

ORTHOPAEDIC AND POSTURAL DEFECTS

Pre-school School
Children Children

Orthopaedic Clinic (Treatment Centre)

1. Sessions held during the year	154	
2. Number of patients treated	14	53
3. Total attendances	112	262

Domiciliary Treatment

Number of visits to patients' homes	57	-
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Appliances

Number of appliances - (a) recommended	-	-
(b) Obtained	-	-

SPEECH THERAPY

1. Total number of sessions held during the year	233
2.(a) Number of new cases treated during the year	94
(b) Number of cases already attending for treatment from previous year	68
(c) Total number of cases treated	162

OTHER TREATMENT GIVEN

	Number of cases known to have been dealt with
(a) Pupils with minor ailments	8
(b) Pupils who received convalescent treatment under School Health Service arrangements	-
(c) Pupils who received B.C.G. vaccination	492

CHILDREN AND YOUNG PERSONS ACT, 1933

Number of children examined during the year
in connection with applications -

for employment (Including entertainments) 48

SCHOOL DENTAL SERVICE

Children inspected	7,816
Children found to require treatment	4,781
Children offered treatment	3,752
Children treated	2,221
Total attendances	5,340
Extractions	
Temporary	2,328
Permanent	558
General anaesthetics	910
Fillings	
Temporary	878
Permanent	4,109

DISPOSAL OF HANDICAPPED PUPILS

In Residential Special Schools	24
In Day Special Schools	22
In Heaton Royds Day Special School	28
In Senior E.S.N. Schools	21
Awaiting admission to Day Special Schools)	
Awaiting admission to Residential Schools)	20
Awaiting admission to Heaton Royds School)	

MEDICAL EXAMINATION OF ENTRANTS TO TRAINING COLLEGE

Number of examinations carried out during the year 123

APPENDICES

CAUSES OF DEATH

CAUSES OF DEATH IN 1969 (REGISTRAR GENERAL'S RETURN)

SHIPLEY

Cause of Death	Male	Female	All Persons	% of Total deaths	Death Rate per 1,000 Inhabitants
All causes	180	195	375	100	12.93
Other infective and parasitic diseases	-	2	2	0.53	0.07
Malignant neoplasm, buccal cavity etc.	1	-	1	0.27	0.03
Malignant neoplasm, oesophagus	-	1	1	0.27	0.03
Malignant neoplasm, stomach	6	6	12	3.20	0.41
Malignant neoplasm, intestine	4	3	7	1.87	0.24
Malignant neoplasm, larynx	1	-	1	0.27	0.03
Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	14	4	18	4.80	0.62
Malignant neoplasm, breast	-	4	4	1.07	0.14
Malignant neoplasm, uterus	-	3	3	0.80	0.10
Malignant neoplasm, prostate	1	-	1	0.27	0.03
Other malignant neoplasms	9	8	17	4.53	0.59
Benign and unspecified neoplasms	-	1	1	0.27	0.03
Other endocrine etc. diseases	1	2	3	0.80	0.10
Other diseases of blood, etc.	1	-	1	0.27	0.03
Other diseases of nervous system, etc.	-	4	4	1.07	0.14
Chronic rheumatic heart disease	-	1	1	0.27	0.03
Hypertensive disease	8	5	13	3.47	0.45
Ischaemic heart disease	50	51	101	26.93	3.48
Other forms of heart disease	3	14	17	4.53	0.59
Cerebrovascular disease	22	37	59	15.73	2.03
Other diseases of circulatory system	6	8	14	3.73	0.48
Influenza	1	2	3	0.80	0.10
Pneumonia	11	11	22	5.87	0.76
Bronchitis and emphysema	18	7	25	6.67	0.86
Asthma	-	1	1	0.27	0.03
Other diseases of respiratory system	2	2	4	1.07	0.14
Peptic ulcer	3	1	4	1.07	0.14
Intestinal obstruction and hernia	-	1	1	0.27	0.03
Other diseases of digestive system	1	1	2	0.53	0.07
Nephritis and nephrosis	1	1	2	0.53	0.07
Other diseases, genito-urinary system	1	2	3	0.89	0.10
Diseases of musculo-skeletal system	-	1	1	0.27	0.03
Congenital anomalies	-	1	1	0.27	0.03
Birth injury, difficult labour, etc.	3	1	4	1.07	0.14
Other causes of perinatal mortality	1	-	1	0.27	0.03
Symptoms and ill defined conditions	-	2	2	0.53	0.07
Motor vehicle accidents	4	-	4	1.07	0.14
All other accidents	5	2	7	1.87	0.24
Suicide and self-inflicted injuries	1	3	4	1.07	0.14
All other external causes	1	2	3	0.89	0.10

CAUSES OF DEATH

CAUSES OF DEATH IN 1969 (REGISTRAR GENERAL'S RETURN)

BINGLEY

Cause of Death	Male	Female	All Persons	% of Total deaths	Death Rate per 1,000 Inhabitants
All causes	164	148	312	100	12.44
Meningococcal infection	-	1	1	0.32	0.04
Malignant neoplasm, stomach	3	2	5	1.60	0.20
Malignant neoplasm, intestine	3	6	9	2.88	0.36
Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	11	3	14	4.49	0.56
Malignant neoplasm, breast	-	8	8	2.56	0.32
Malignant neoplasm, uterus	-	4	4	1.28	0.16
Malignant neoplasm, prostate	-	4	4	1.28	0.16
Leukaemia	2	2	4	1.28	0.16
Other malignant neoplasms	11	6	17	5.45	0.68
Benign and unspecified neoplasms	-	1	1	0.32	0.04
Diabetes Mellitus	-	1	1	0.32	0.04
Other endocrine etc. diseases	-	1	1	0.32	0.04
Other diseases of nervous system, etc.	2	1	3	0.96	0.12
Chronic rheumatic heart disease	3	3	6	1.92	0.24
Hypertensive disease	5	4	9	2.88	0.36
Ischaemic heart disease	45	29	74	23.72	2.95
Other forms of heart disease	10	13	23	7.37	0.92
Cerebrovascular disease	16	30	46	14.74	1.83
Other diseases of circulatory system	7	4	11	3.53	0.44
Influenza	1	-	1	0.32	0.04
Pneumonia	8	5	13	4.17	0.52
Bronchitis and emphysema	13	4	17	5.45	0.68
Asthma	-	1	1	0.32	0.04
Other diseases of respiratory system	-	2	2	0.64	0.08
Peptic ulcer	-	2	2	0.64	0.08
Intestinal obstruction and hernia	1	-	1	0.32	0.04
Cirrhosis of liver	-	1	1	0.32	0.04
Other diseases of digestive system	2	3	5	1.60	0.20
Nephritis and nephrosis	2	2	4	1.28	0.16
Other diseases, genito-urinary system	-	1	1	0.32	0.04
Diseases of skin, subcutaneous tissue	1	-	1	0.32	0.04
Diseases of musculo-skeletal system	1	1	2	0.64	0.08
Birth injury, difficult labour, etc.	3	1	4	1.28	0.16
Motor vehicle accidents	2	-	2	0.64	0.08
All other accidents	7	4	11	3.53	0.44
Suicide and self-inflicted injuries	-	2	2	0.64	0.08
All other external causes	1	-	1	0.32	0.04

CAUSES OF DEATH

CAUSES OF DEATH IN 1969 (REGISTRAR GENERAL'S RETURN)

B A I L D O N

Cause of Death	Male	Female	All Persons	% of Total Deaths	Death Rate per 1,000 Inhabitants
All causes	90	92	182	100	13.27
Other infective and parasitic diseases	-	1	1	0.55	0.07
Malignant neoplasm, oesophagus	2	-	2	1.10	0.15
Malignant neoplasm, stomach	2	-	2	1.10	0.15
Malignant neoplasm, intestine	-	5	5	2.75	0.36
Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	14	1	15	8.24	1.09
Malignant neoplasm, breast	-	4	4	2.20	0.29
Malignant neoplasm, uterus	-	3	3	1.65	0.22
Malignant neoplasm, prostate	3	-	3	1.65	0.22
Other malignant neoplasms	4	3	7	3.85	0.51
Benign and unspecified neoplasms	-	1	1	0.55	0.07
Diabetes mellitus	2	1	3	1.65	0.22
Other diseases of nervous system, etc.	-	1	1	0.55	0.07
Chronic rheumatic heart disease	1	-	1	0.55	0.07
Hypertensive disease	2	2	4	2.20	0.29
Ischaemic heart disease	26	24	50	27.47	3.64
Other forms of heart disease	1	2	3	1.65	0.22
Cerebrovascular disease	9	23	32	17.58	2.33
Other diseases of circulatory system	1	3	4	2.20	0.29
Pneumonia	5	4	9	4.95	0.66
Bronchitis and emphysema	7	2	9	4.95	0.66
Peptic ulcer	1	-	1	0.55	0.07
Intestinal obstruction and hernia	-	1	1	0.55	0.07
Other diseases of digestive system	-	1	1	0.55	0.07
Nephritis and nephrosis	1	-	1	0.55	0.07
Diseases of musculo-skeletal system	-	1	1	0.55	0.07
Congenital anomalies	2	1	3	1.64	0.22
Birth injury, difficult labour, etc.	1	1	2	1.10	0.15
Other causes of perinatal mortality	1	2	3	1.65	0.22
Symptoms and ill defined conditions	-	1	1	0.55	0.07
All other accidents	1	4	5	2.75	0.36
Suicide and self-inflicted injuries	2	-	2	1.10	0.15
All other external causes	2	-	2	1.10	0.15

CAUSES OF DEATH

CAUSES OF DEATH IN 1969 (REGISTRAR GENERAL'S RETURN)

DENHOLME

Cause of Death	Male	Female	All Persons	% of Total Deaths	Death Rate per 1,000 Inhabitants
All causes	15	14	29	100	10.90
Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	2	-	2	6.90	0.75
Malignant neoplasm, prostate	1	-	1	3.45	0.38
Other malignant neoplasms	1	2	3	10.34	1.13
Diabetes Mellitus	-	2	2	6.90	0.75
Chronic rheumatic heart disease	1	-	1	3.45	0.38
Ischaemic heart disease	4	5	9	31.03	3.38
Cerebrovascular disease	2	3	5	17.24	1.88
Pneumonia	1	1	2	6.90	0.75
Bronchitis and emphysema	2	-	2	6.90	0.75
Diseases of musculo-skeletal system	-	1	1	3.45	0.38
All other accidents	1	-	1	3.45	0.38

INFECTIOUS DISEASES NOTIFIED

	SHIPLEY	BINGLEY	BAILDON	DENHOVE
Measles	252	27	23	-
Dysentery	24	7	5	-
Scarlet Fever	15	5	9	2
Whooping Cough	3	3	-	-
Infective Jaundice	33	33	15	6
<u>Tuberculosis</u>				
- Respiratory	2	2	1	1
- Other	-	-	1	-

METEOROLOGICAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR

READINGS TAKEN APPROXIMATELY 1.4 MILES SOUTH OF SHIPLEY TOWN HALL

1969	Highest Maximum Temperature	Lowest Maximum Temperature	Average Mean Temperature	Total Sunshine (hours)	Total rain (inches)	Days of Fog at 9 a.m.	Days of Snow Lying at 9 a.m.
January	54	36	40.1	26.9	2.74	7	0
February	45	27	31.3	55.6	3.01	2	15
March	53	33	35.3	58.9	4.48	4	19
April	66	44	43.8	161.0	3.69	1	0
May	67	44	50.3	108.6	3.96	4	0
June	74	51	55.8	234.4	3.26	0	0
July	83	58	60.3	194.5	1.61	0	0
August	81	58	60.4	133.7	2.22	0	0
September	72	54	56.2	96.7	2.13	1	0
October	74	52	54.1	74.2	0.49	7	0
November	59	29	39.5	60.9	6.21	3	3
December	51	32	37.4	23.4	2.74	1	3

Total sunshine in year 1,228.8 hours
Total rainfall in year 36.54 inches

Prescribed Particulars on the Administration of
the Factories Act, 1961

SHIPLEY

INSPECTIONS by Public Health Inspectors for purposes of provisions as to health

<u>Premises</u>	<u>Number on Register</u>	<u>Number of - Inspections</u>	<u>Number of - Written Notices</u>	<u>Occupiers prosecuted</u>
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	12	4	-	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority.	202	10	2	-
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	6	-	-	-
Total	220	14	2	Nil

Cases in which DEFECTS were found

<u>Particulars</u>	<u>Number of cases</u> <u>in which defects were found</u>				<u>Number of</u>
	<u>Found</u>	<u>Remedied</u>	<u>Referred</u>		<u>cases in which</u> <u>prosecutions</u> <u>were instituted</u>
			<u>To H.M.</u> <u>Inspector</u>	<u>By H.M.</u> <u>Inspector</u>	
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	2	3	--	1	--
Overcrowding (S.2)	--	--	--	--	--
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	--	--	--	--	--
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	--	--	--	--	--
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	--	--	--	--	--
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)					
{a) Insufficient	--	--	--	--	--
{b) Unsuitable or defective	--	--	--	--	--
{c) Not separate for sexes	--	--	--	--	--
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	--	--	--	--	--
Total	2	3	Nil	1	Nil

Prescribed Particulars on the Administration
of the Factories Act, 1961

BINGLEY

INSPECTIONS by Public Health Inspectors for purposes of provisions as to health

	<u>Number on Register</u>	<u>Number of - Inspections</u>	<u>Written Notices</u>	<u>Occupiers Prosecuted</u>
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4, and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	3	6	1	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority.. .. .	169	12	6	-
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	-	-	-	-
Total	172	18	7	-

Cases in which DEFECTS were found

<u>Particulars</u>	<u>Found</u>	<u>Remedied</u>	<u>Number of cases in which defects were found Referred</u>		<u>Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted</u>
			<u>To H.M. Inspector</u>	<u>By H.M. Inspector</u>	
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	-	-	-	-	-
Overcrowding (S.2)	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	-	-	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)					
(a) Insufficient	-	-	-	-	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective	6	5	-	1	-
(c) Not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Out-work)	2	2	-	1	-
Total	8	7	-	2	-

PRESCRIBED Particulars on the Administration
of the Factories Act, 1961

BAILDON

INSPECTIONS by Public Health Inspectors for purposes of provisions as to health

<u>Premises</u>	<u>Number on Register</u>	<u>Number of - Inspections</u>	<u>Written Notices</u>	<u>Occupiers Prosecuted</u>
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities... ..	36	16	-	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	8	4	-	-
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	10	7	-	-
Total	54	27	-	-

Cases in which DEFECTS were found

<u>Particulars</u>	<u>Found</u>	<u>Remedied</u>	<u>Number of cases in which defects were found</u>		<u>Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted</u>
			<u>To H.M. Inspector</u>	<u>Referred by H.M. Inspector</u>	
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	-	-	-	-	-
Overcrowding (S.2)	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	-	-	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)					
(a) Insufficient	-	-	-	-	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective	9	9	-	-	-
(c) Not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Out-work)	-	-	-	-	-
Total	9	9	Nil	Nil	Nil

PREScribed Particulars on the Administration
of the Factories Act, 1961

DENHOLM

INSPECTIONS by Public Health Inspectors for purposes of provisions as to health

<u>Premises</u>	<u>Number on Register</u>	<u>Number of - Inspections</u>	<u>Written Notices</u>	<u>Occupiers prosecuted</u>
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4, and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	1	1	-	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority.. .. .	15	40	-	-
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	9	1,104	-	-
Total	25	1,145	Nil	Nil

Cases in which DEFECTS were found

<u>Particulars</u>	<u>Found</u>	<u>Number of cases in which defects were found</u>			<u>Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted</u>
		<u>Remedied</u>	<u>Referred To H.M. Inspector</u>	<u>By H.M. Inspector</u>	
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	-	-	-	-	-
Overcrowding (S.2)	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	-	-	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)					
(a) Insufficient	-	-	-	-	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective	-	-	-	-	-
(c) Not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	-	-	-	-	-
Total	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

OUTWORKERS

Section 133

<u>No. of</u> <u>out-workers</u> <u>in August</u> <u>List</u> <u>required</u> <u>by Section</u> <u>133(1)(c)</u>	<u>No. of</u> <u>cases of</u> <u>default</u> <u>in sending</u> <u>List to</u> <u>the Council</u>	<u>No. of</u> <u>Prosecutions</u> <u>for failure</u> <u>to supply</u> <u>Lists</u>	<u>No. of</u> <u>instances</u> <u>of work in</u> <u>unwholesome</u> <u>premises</u>	<u>No. of</u> <u>Notices</u> <u>served</u>	<u>Prosecu-</u> <u>tions</u>
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SHIPLEY

Wearing apparel manufacture	38	-	-	-	-
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BINGLEY

Textile weaving	47	-	-	-	-
Wearing apparel manufacture	1	-	-	-	-

BAILDON

Textile weaving	3	-	-	-	-
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DENHOLME

Textile weaving	1	-	-	-	-
Lampshades	1	-	-	-	-

NATIONAL INSURANCE ACT 1946

New Claims to Sickness Benefit in 1969 Lodged At the Shipley office of the Department of Health and Social Security

Jan. 7 371	Apr. 1 330	July 1 208	Oct. 7 281
14 396	8 188	8 198	14 273
21 399	15 312	15 192	21 262
28 421	22 257	22 205	28 241
Feb. 4 395	29 249	29 197	Nov. 4 221
11 402	May 6 267	Aug. 5 132	11 238
18 444	13 219	12 165	18 265
25 426	20 206	19 177	25 264
Mar. 4 447	27 147	26 142	Dec. 2 263
11 373	Jun. 3 206	Sept. 2 123	9 244
18 389	10 201	9 232	16 264
25 477	17 205	16 226	23 372
	24 226	23 255	30 441
		30 232	

LIST OF CLINICS

TABLE OF CLINICS

Premises	Ante-Natal	Infant Welfare	School	Other Type	Other Day	Other Type	Other Day
BAILDON Cliffe Avenue	-	Mon. p.m. GP/HV (2) Wed. p.m. H V (2)	-	Immunisation	Mon. p.m. GP/HV (2)	-	-
BINGLEY Myrtle Park	Tues. p.m. ACHO/HV (2) Wed. p.m. (alternate) Relaxation M/HV	Thurs. p.m. ACHO/HV (2)	-	Remedial Exercises	Wed. a.m. ON	Speech Therapy	Mon. a.m./pm ST
Old Technical Institute	-	-	-	Cervical Cytology	Wed. a.m. (Alt.) ACHO/HV	-	-
Deekfoot Grammar School	-	-	Tues a.m. Tues p.m. GP/HV	Dental	Mon. to Friday a.m./p.m.	-	-
Cottingley Littlelands	-	Wed. p.m. GP/HV (2)	-	-	-	-	-
Cullingworth Halifax Road	Frid. p.m. (alternate) Relaxation M/HV	Tues. pm (alternate) GP/HV	-	-	-	-	-
Harden Memorial Hall	-	Wed. p.m. (alternate) ACHO/HV	-	-	-	-	-
Wilsden Royd House	-	Tues. p.m. (alternate.) GP/HV	-	-	-	-	-

DENHOLME Longhouse Lane	Wed. a.m. (Alternate) GP/HV/N	Wed. p.m. (Alternate) GP/HV	-	Thurs. a.m. GP/HV	Cervical Cytology	-	Tues. a.m. GP/HV	Child Guidance	Mon. a.m. HMSt. Pl. PSW Tues. a.m. Weds. a.m. HMSt./HV
SHIPLEY Somerset House	Tues. p.m. Relaxation ON/HV/HV	Tues. p.m. GP/HV(2) Thurs. a.m. GP/HV(2) Thurs. p.m. HV (2)	-	-	Immunisation	-	Thurs. a.m. ACNO/HV	Ophth- almic	Weds. am/pm Fri. am/pm ST
105 Wrose Road	-	Fri. p.m. GP/HV(2)	-	-	Remedial Exercises	-	Mon. p.m. Tues. p.m. Thurs p.m. Fri. a.m. (Alternate) ON	Speech Therapy	-
Maternity Home	Wed. a.m. GP	-	-	-	Dental	-	Daily	-	-
Mobile Clinic Baldon: Coach Rd. Springfield Rd. Charlestown Eldwick	- - - -	Tues a.m. (Alt) Thurs a.m. (Alt) Thurs. a.m. (Alt) Thurs. p.m. (Alt)	- - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-

Note: The following abbreviations are used:-

ACNO	Departmental Medical Officer (Senior or other)	N	Midwife
GP	General Practitioner	ON	Orthopaedic Nurse
HMSt	Hospital Medical Staff (Consultant or other)	ST	Speech Therapist
HV	Health Visitor and/or School Nurse	PSW	Psychiatric Social Worker
Pl	Psychologist		

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